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M. HERRIOT OPENS ATTACK ON COMMUNISTS

Premier Pledges His Gov-
ernment to Combat Soviet
Violence in France

CLERICAL MOVE ALSO ASSAILED

France Refuses to Tolerate
Political Demonstrations—
Deportation Threatened

PARIS, Dec. 6 (AP)—The Premier, Edouard Herriot, pledged his Government to fight Communistic violence in France in a declaration before the Chamber of Deputies today during a stormy session that brought into sharp relief the open intent of the Communistic influences to accomplish revolution by force.

The Premier, however, put what he called the "clerical offensive" on the same basis, describing both movements as hostile to the Republic. "We will combat these manifestations of violence with all our force," he said.

"To be precise," continued the Premier, "the Government finds itself at grips with a double agitation—one might say a double offensive—which evidently is seeking to encircle it."

Series of Provocations

"On the one hand there is the Clerical agitation. It is a formidable effort to arouse the country against the pretended persecutions of the government. On the other hand there is another offensive that increasingly unmasks itself daily and which is accompanied by a whole series of provocations."

This offensive, he said, was seeking power "by violence."

The Premier's declaration was brought out by a violent attack by the Communists on the Government's action in suspending the Communist mayor of the fishing town of Donzère, and on the expulsion of the police.

The Communist deputy, M. Cornavin, started the ferment by his revolutionary declarations. "The Russian fleet, like the Russian Army, is intended to come to the aid of the forthcoming proletarian revolution," was one of his exclamations.

After alluding to the other "offensive" that was seeking power "by violence," M. Herriot turned toward the Communists and said:

"There are too many foreign Communists in France who forget their duty to the country that has given them asylum. They are indulging in political demonstrations, and we will not tolerate it. We will not let them interfere in our political life. If we meet with resistance we will break it, and we will deport as many as necessary."

Clerical Agitation

"The Government is resolved to fight the clerical agitation and the Communists perforce."

Replying to objections by the Roman Catholics, the Premier said he had an official report that the Roman Catholic Deputy, M. Bire, was at a meeting where the cry was "long live the revolution."

In defending the French navy against the Communist attack the Minister of Marine, M. Dumessnil, read the following quotation:

"I do not say war is to be expected immediately, but it is the first duty of the state to prepare for war." He added:

"That is signed by a member of the Soviet Government, and the state signed it in the state of the workers and peasants."

The Minister of Marine's quotation followed a charge by M. Cornavin that the French Government, "like all capitalist governments," was not doing anything to avert war.

Soviet Agency Raided

As further evidence of what he considered the Soviet war program the Minister cited the demands of the Soviet delegation at the naval conference in Rome when it asked for 400,000 tons of capital ships, with a reduction to 280,000 tons if the navies of other nations were prohibited from entering the Black and Baltic seas.

Even if the world had accepted the Soviet request, said the Minister, Russia had nevertheless asked 119,000 tons more than peaceful France.

The police opened their campaign against the Communists this afternoon by raiding what is called the "Soviet Agency" headquarters at Bobigny, an eastern suburb of Paris, with the expectation of finding important documents.

CONFIDENCE EXPRESSED IN SIGNOR MUSSOLINI

By Special Cable

ROME, Dec. 6—After three days' debate on the domestic policy of the Mussolini government, the Senate passed a motion expressing confidence by 206 votes against 54 with 26 abstentions. In order to appreciate the fact that the Government's prestige is also shaken in the Upper House, it is interesting to compare these figures with those obtained by the Government at the end of last June. Confidence was then passed in the Government by 225 against 26 with only six abstentions.

Before the vote was taken Benito Mussolini, Prime Minister, made a masterly speech reassuring the Senators that he would pursue the policy as outlined in his previous speeches.

He spoke strictly in parliamentary form and no one doubts his sincerity, although hesitation is expressed as to the wisdom of his capacity to carry out his promises.



ALBERT FALLS, NATAL
South African Railways and Harbors Publicity Dept.

ANGLO-FRENCH UNITY REACHED

Entente Strengthened by
the Herriot-Chamberlain
Conversations in Paris

By SLESTY HUDDLESTON
By Special Cable

PARIS, Dec. 6—There is an entente between France and England as strong as in 1904 as a result of the Herriot-Chamberlain conversations. The correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor is informed that whatever views are held on specific points in general, the result of the two countries is to work together. He called a series of 10 meetings devoted to each subject which arose one is generous. Therefore, it is absurd to suppose there was any thorough exchange of views with firm decisions.

But in the limited time at their disposal the statesmen did make clear to each other that the two countries must find a common policy on matters of common interest.

Mr. Chamberlain agreed that France should receive all possible support in the matter of security. England will ask the League of Nations that the commission of control for German armaments be presided over by Frenchman. Cologne will be evacuated only when Germany has satisfied engagements relative to disarmament. Obviously England must await the views of the dominions before pronouncing finally on the Geneva protocol. The two countries will keep embassies at Constantinople.

Generally it is understood that France will do its best to help Eng-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

PUBLIC IS ASKED TO TAKE PICTURES OF SUN'S ECLIPSE

Astronomers Can't Be Every-
where, Says Prof. Brown of
American Society

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 6—Don't forget to have your camera ready to take pictures of the sun during the total eclipse of Jan. 24, 1925. Prof. Ernest W. Brown of Yale University urges in behalf of the publicity committee of the American Astronomical Society, which is seeking all possible data on the phenomenon.

Most astronomers can't be everywhere, the professor says, "and they may have had weather while you may be in the opposite hemisphere where the sun is free from clouds."

As to methods of taking the photographs, Professor Brown says:

If you are a professional photographer you probably have an old portrait lens long ago discarded for the more modern types, and you can find one that won't just itself break it up in a camera so that you can see that everything is right. Or you may have a telescope lens which will give a much larger picture of the sun than an ordinary camera. If so, mount it and take some pictures of the moon to see what it can do. The size of the moon on your plate may give you a guide.

"I cannot depart without expressing my admiration for the energy and enterprise I have found everywhere in your country," said Mr. Tatlow to a reporter for The Christian Science Monitor. "I came here to interest American tourists in the travel attractions of South Africa and to see in what way the trade interests of the two countries can be best developed. You have a saying, 'See America first.' But after you have seen America, South Africa has new thrills to offer. There you will see a country in the making with a new outlook and attitude toward life." Continuing he said:

The first oddity that strikes Americans is the fact that under the sun it is performed mainly by the natives. The black men outnumber the white five to one. This creates an entirely different economic environment from that of America for instance, which is also a country in the making."

Finds Good Will Aplenty

It one goes away from the cities into the real heart of Africa a mile below the earth's surface from where come 55 per cent of the world's output and may visit gold mines a mile

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Senate, if the bill passes in the House. The same legislative path that the McSwain resolution traversed in the first session of the Sixty-eighth Congress must be traveled again in this session, but with strong prospect of further advance at this time, it is said. The resolution is now on the Calendar of the House. The Committee of Rules will get it, and will report it or pigeonhole it as circumstances direct.

Pressure brought to bear on this committee when it meets, in the shape of letters from constituents will greatly facilitate its quick report, and in this connection Mr. McSwain strongly praised the action of the Christian Science Monitor at the last session in publishing the names of all districts of all the members of the House Committee on Rules with an appeal to readers in such districts to write their representatives.

That this appeal was effective is now disclosed. Bertrand H. Snell (R.), Representative from New York, chairman of the committee, is said to have received close to 1000 letters and telegrams from constituents in the thirty-first Clinton and Essex County Districts in New York, which were no doubt largely due to the appeal, while others of the 12 members of the committee were also deluged with the unexpected mail.

ADMIRAL OKADA DENIES MANEUVERS AFFECT JAPANESE

TOKYO, Dec. 6 (AP)—"I am going to take upon myself all responsibility for declaring that the Imperial Navy is feeling not the least concern about the Pacific maneuvers of the American Navy," said Admiral Okada, who has just been appointed commander-in-chief of the Imperial Joint Naval Squadrons, to the correspondent of the Associated Press.

As a sailor I am little interested in international politics, but I am fully convinced that the maneuvers of the American navy are nothing more nor less than maneuvers, the kind undertaken by all kinds of every nation, though may be on a little larger scale and of greater duration. Such exercises carried out 3000 miles from the shores of Japan signify very little to our country.

As a statesman I would feel far more deeply about the attitude of the press, which is ever intent upon making capital of matters of this kind, especially creating an atmosphere incompatible with international friendship and good understanding between nations. Here they fret and fume about the ulterior intentions of America, while they write and publish stories of what is as enormous as the other. I do not deny that some suspicion is entertained by a limited section of our public but I do assert that it is far from the sense of the entire Japanese nation or navy.

MINNEAPOLIS SERVICE

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 6 (Special)—The regular Sunday evening service of Second Church of Christ, Scientist, Minneapolis, Minn., will be broadcast Dec. 14 by radio station WCCO, wavelength 417 meters. The service begins at 7:45 o'clock, central standard time.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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PROSPECTS FOR AMERICA'S ENTRY INTO COURT BRIGHTER

Senate Changes Have Been Almost Wholly in Favor of Membership—Democrats Back Project—
Borah Is Watched

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6—Prospects of the United States registering its readiness to participate in the World Court are regarded as considerably brighter than they were. The message of President Coolidge to Congress and his speech in Chicago are taken as pointing the way to a sincere effort on his part to bring about American adhesion to the protocol establishing the Court upon the conditions stated in the recommendation now before the Senate.

Mr. Coolidge has reiterated what he said a year ago that he regards the League as a discarded issue, so far as the United States is concerned, but he was careful in his Chicago address to make the fact plain that "we cannot hope to maintain indefinitely our country as a specially favored community, an idle contentment lifted above the general level of the average of humanity."

Feeling His Way

Mr. Coolidge, in his careful way, seems to be reaching out beyond the boundaries of the United States, as Warren G. Harding had shown a disposition to do. He knows, however, that he cannot go too rapidly with the Senate, although here the changes that have taken place have been most fully in favor of a more liberal foreign policy. It is believed by ardent supporters of the World Court that the President will proceed just as rapidly as he believes he can with the necessary senatorial support.

He assured the representatives of various organizations who called upon him a short time ago that he would recommend adhesion to the World Court protocol in his message, and he did. In Chicago he went farther in giving assurance that he was no isolationist. In one speech he said:

"We have been a peculiarly favored people. For that, we owe a debt that is real and concrete, which we cannot repudiate. It is our wish to live in a world which shall be at peace. But we can no more assure permanent and stable peace without cooperation and international organization than we could assure victory in war without allies among them. We know that the way to assured and permanent peace is slow and difficult. We know that no nation can travel that way alone. We tried, and we failed. It is a way that can only be traveled in company with others equally zealous for the same goal."

Democrats Favor It

The place of Senator Henry Cabot Lodge on the Foreign Relations Committee has been taken by Senator William E. Borah from Idaho, who is in adherence to the World Court with reservations. Most of the "blitter-enders" are no longer in the Senate or will soon be out.

The Democrats are almost to a man in favor of the World Court. In their minority report on the World Court the Democratic members of the Foreign Relations Committee unanimously agreed on May 31 to approve the court with the Hughes reservations, but with the following proposed reservation:

"The United States shall be in no

manner bound by an advisory opinion of the Permanent Court of International Justice not rendered pursuant to a request in which it, the United States, shall expressly join in accordance with the statute for the said Court adjointed to the protocol signature of the same to which the United States shall become signatory. The President incorporated this change in the message.

Differences are being composed all along the line, but the claim that action can be taken at this session of Congress is not very seriously entertained. Claude A. Swanson (D.), Senator from Virginia, will bring up the question at a meeting of the Foreign Relations Committee. If it should be reported out of committee it might come to a vote before March 4. Mr. Borah will oppose any action which might interfere with the program of necessary legislation.

ANGLO-FRENCH UNITY REACHED

(Continued from Page 1)

land in the Near East in return for British support. There will be no French interference in Egypt. With regard to Russia there will be a trade commission. This is a new relationship of the banking diplomatic relations. Therefore were not established.

A meeting was arranged by Charles E. Hughes, American Secretary of State, at which the Minister of Colombia, on behalf of his Government, invited Panama to send an accredited representative to adjust differences. The invitation was accepted and negotiations were successful.

Committee Drawn Together

But although neither France nor England intends to rupture the relations, they will take stern measures against Bolshevik propaganda. Austen Chamberlain, British Foreign Minister, in addition, addressed the press of both countries and reminded them of the importance of their rôle and suggested that when statesmen are smoothing away difficulties newspapers should not emphasize them.

Altogether it is agreed that with less ideology, with more practical recognition of the facts Mr. Chamberlain has drawn the two countries together so that they have been a unit for a long time, and the greatest result of the meeting is renewed cordiality.

Colonial Questions Likely to Be Discussed in Italy
By Special Cable

ROME, Dec. 6. The British Foreign Minister, Austen Chamberlain, arrives here tonight. The prospective meeting between the Italian and British Foreign Ministers is looked upon here as an event more momentous than the will soon be out.

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"The United States shall be in no

more than a few days. Made at home. 1 lb. \$1.25; 2 lbs. \$2.25. Postpaid 45 Lamont Ave., Bradford, Mass.

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Fine All Wool Plaid Blankets
For single beds, per pair.....\$15 to \$25.00
For double beds, per pair.....\$18 to \$27.50

Extra Long All Wool Plaid Blankets
60 x 90
70 x 90
80 x 90
Per pair, \$12.50
\$14.50
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Other All Wool Plaids, per pair.....\$9.50, \$10.50, \$12

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LEAGUE COUNCIL IS TO CONSIDER EGYPTIAN ISSUE

Complete Freedom Foreseen by London Editor in Boston Interview

Characterizing the British-Egyptian situation as an issue which, under the latter's conditional independence, Great Britain should handle as a domestic concern, Walter Thomas Layton, editor of the London Economist, declared that England was looking forward to Egypt's complete freedom and subsequent membership in the League of Nations, and for this reason would place the facts in the controversy before the League Council at its forthcoming session in Rome.

Mr. Layton, who was formerly director of the economic section of the secretariat of the League, a position now held by Sir Herbert Ames, expressed this opinion in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor today. He said that he felt that Great Britain would ratify the Geneva Protocol only after reservations were made to the end that it was less sweeping in its jurisdiction of international questions.

Meeting in Boston

At the luncheon meeting of the Boston branch of the Foreign Policy Association at the Copley-Plaza Hotel today, Mr. Layton and Harold G. Moulton, director of the Institute of Economics, Washington, D. C., discussed the execution of the Dawes plan, both pointing out a marked trend toward stabilization of finances in European countries, ad expressing confidence in the effectiveness of the scheme to adjust the reparations problem and to restore economic normality. Dr. Manley O. Hudson of the Harvard Law School presided at the meeting, while John Foster Dulles of New York City, formerly a member of the Reparations Commission of the Paris Peace Conference, lead the open discussion following the addresses.

As Mr. Layton's view, as he pointed out to the Monitor, that as long as it is necessary for Great Britain to accept the partial protectorate over Egypt, as agreed with limited independence was given in 1922, that the issues which arise between these two countries would not fall within the scope of the League of Nations.

"England has not been the party delaying the time when full independence can be granted to Egypt," Mr. Layton asserted. "It has been the extremists of their own country which have blocked amicable settlement of mutual questions, hoping in this manner to force a freedom which would be clearly inopportune."

No Rebuke to League

"I do not feel that Britain's desire to maintain her authority over the Egyptian situation as it stands today should be taken as any rebuke to the League," Auster Chamberlain, Foreign Minister, is going to the meeting of the Council prepared to lay the facts in detail before it with the view that in the future Egypt will be granted independence and will become a member of the League. Britain's intention, for example, to keep the Suez Canal free, comparable to the similar attitude of the United States toward the Panama Canal."

Although expressing sympathy with the essential provisions of the Geneva Protocol, Mr. Layton felt that there was little probability that Great Britain would adopt it as it now stands. For one thing, it is too far ahead of public opinion, he said, and would not, in fact, have been passed even by the Labor government which is in power. He added: "Britain is prepared to accept the obligatory jurisdiction of the World Court, but the protocol, in its unquestioned authority over every problem which might be put to it, is too sweeping in its scope, too 'water-tight' in its decision. The British sentiment is in favor of strengthening the Covenant of the League, and of providing sufficient

security, especially to France and the smaller nations, to permit general disarmament."

Hopeful of Protocol

Mr. Layton is hopeful that the protocol, with such reservations as may be necessary to obtain full harmony among the members of the League, will be put into operation, for upon this, he declared, disarmament alone rests.

"Security must precede disarmament," according to Mr. Layton's view. "Great Britain generally shares this attitude, and is working to that end. The proposed World Disarmament Conference under the League will come to naught without such assurances. Even if the United States should sponsor the call for a disarmament conference, it could reach no definite action without concrete assurances of security for such countries as France and the smaller European nations."

Mr. Layton, contrary to press comments in England, looks with favor upon the possibility that the United States might give special terms to France in the payment of its war debts.

"Each country should pay in accordance to its ability," he said. "If America feels that France should bear its war obligations lessened for this reason, that is an altruistic attitude which should be commended. It need not affect Great Britain's obligation to the United States. However, if France pays its debts in part full to America, it should pay proportionately to England."

GIANT POWER LINE MERGER PREDICTED

One Link Needed to Connect Niagara and Boston

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Dec. 6.—A vision of a giant network of high-power electrical transmission lines, interconnected and embracing nearly the whole State of New York, most of New England, and eventually much of Pennsylvania, was unveiled before members of the Empire State Gas Association in session today.

C. A. Bacon of Schenectady, engineer of the Adirondack Power & Light Corporation of that city, outlined the so-called "superpower" system in an address on "Technical Problems Involved in Interconnection of Transmission Systems."

Although the interconnection of adjoining power transmission lines in itself does not comprise the super power system, he explained, it was the preliminary step, and had been taken in New York State and Massachusetts to the extent of leaving but a single break in transmission lines between Niagara Falls and Boston.

The gap between Syracuse and Canastota, a short distance east of Syracuse, soon will be bridged with a high-voltage line, and the nucleus of the northeastern United States super power system will have been completed, the speaker declared.

Two parallel transmission circuits, eventually will pass from Niagara Falls to the New England systems, the electric engineer predicted, and conditions might later make transmission over half of this district possible, where now current is transmitted generally only in the district in which it is generated.

RUMANIA TO DEPORT 100,000 UNDESIRABLES

BUCHAREST, Dec. 6 (AP)—The Rumanian Government is preparing to deport 100,000 undesirables under the recent law granting the authority exceptional powers to maintain order.

A large number of Russian subjects, who cannot well be sent home, will be required to live in a restricted area.

New York City

Unusual Christmas Cards

Engraving

Cards for Every Occasion

Gifts—Pictures—Framing

OUR GIFT SHOP

68 West 47th St., 66 West 51st St.

CHAUTAUQUA INSTITUTE HEAD SPEAKS ON BRITISH POLITICS

Ramsay MacDonald's Choice of Cabinet Had Profound Effect—Power of English-Speaking World

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—Fresh from a several months study of political conditions and leaders in England. Arthur E. Bestor, president of Chautauqua Institute, spoke this morning in the Town Hall on an American's impression of the British Labor Government. Robert Erskine Lytton introduced Mr. Bestor and directed the open forum of questions and discussion which followed the speech.

Mr. Bestor spoke in part as follows:

"Measured by whatever standard you please—by that of nationalism, responsiveness to public opinion, success of national policies, present day importance—the British Government is the most remarkable in the world. The Foreign Secretary, Sir Edward Smith, has taken the lead in solving the problem of constitutional government; of government, that is, with authority, but limited by control, by opinion, and respecting personal right and freedom. This is the mark for the world and herein lies the world's chief interest in her history."

This interest for the inheritors of English speech and institutions increases with the passing of years, and means that the advent of a Labor Party to power will be successful.

To further strengthen representation in the House of Lords he knighted Brigadier-General Thompson, the Air Minister, and Sidney Arnold, for many years a member of the Cabinet.

Mr. MacDonald assumed himself

the office of Foreign Secretary and combined it with the Premiership.

There is no doubt that he showed

himself a remarkable Foreign Secre-

tary and won the confidence of

one department which a Labor Gov-

ernment was supposed to be most

unfit to control.

His government combined some

very able men, and included, of

course, most of the Labor leaders,

who have served long apprenticeships as trade union secretaries.

Foreign Office Achievements

Its achievements were consider-

able. In foreign affairs it was dis-

tinguished in its domestic affairs

as well as in its foreign policy.

It was able to secure a few

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AMERICAS UNITE IN LIMA PARLEY

Delegates From 21 Nations
to Attend Conference of
Natural Scientists

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 6—As a new step in tightening the bonds of friendship between the republics of North, Central and South America, delegates have started from Washington for the Third Pan-American Scientific Conference, meeting in Lima, Peru, from Dec. 20, 1924, to Jan. 7, 1925, at which 21 nations will be represented officially, this being the first of such conferences since the meeting in Washington, D. C., in 1915-16.

To further the three fundamentals of the "Pan-American Idea," namely political equality, economic interdependence and social justice, and to discuss means of developing rather than of exploiting the natural resources of the New World, natural scientists from the three Americas are to attend the session in Lima, according to Dr. Glen Levin Swiggett, who will represent the United States Bureau of Education at the conference. Dr. Swiggett, interviewed by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, also represents at the conference the National Education Association, the American Economic Association, and the National Council on Foreign Service Training.

Women Also to Meet

Women delegates from the countries represented at the conference will play a large part in the proceedings. The Second Pan-American Women's Conference will be held simultaneously with the other gathering. This is the second women's conference of the sort ever held, the first having been called in Washington in 1915. That it should be called now is very significant, in Dr. Swiggett's view, for he says it shows the steps the women of Latin America are taking toward the enfranchisement which the women of the United States already possess.

In South America the term "natural science" is interpreted in its broadest sense to include all "knowledge." Dr. Swiggett says, and consequently the agenda of the Lima meeting will include papers on education, politics and economics as well as biology, chemistry and the like. The South American republics, contrary to current views in the United States, are not backward in the study of natural scientific fields. Individuals in each country, Dr. Swiggett says, equal or exceed those in North America, although the general average may be lower. Instead of publishing new findings in American periodicals, however, the South American is inclined to look to French or Spanish magazines for an outlet. Hence the United States has been slow to recognize the advancement in these fields which individuals in South American countries have made.

Like the proceedings of the second

Canada Shares Prominently in Stock and Grain Awards

Silver Jubilee Exposition Declared Finest Ever
Held—Agricultural School Service Praised

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, Dec. 6—Winners of awards in the twenty-fifth annual International Live-Stock Exposition and third International Hay and Grain Show have the distinction of carrying away their trophies, in the judgment of officials, from the most notable agricultural show ever held.

Canadians shared prominently in the honors. From the prairie provinces came the wheat which won the highest recognition. The same section won the most notable honor.

The remarkable live-trait of land animals—Shelbyville, Ind.—was remarkable so much for its soil as for its corn growers again marked it as the "capital of skill in the kingdom of corn."

Striking tribute to the contributions that the state agricultural colleges are making to agriculture are given in both this year's live-stock and grain shows. The reserve grand champion steer of the show—next to the most conspicuous honor among the live stock—was an Iowa State College entry, to cite a single case.

Shelbyville District Wins
As signal in the tilling of the soil did the agricultural colleges promote the best, for Indiana's corn kings trace their lineage back to Purdue University. The unusual Lux family, one of whose sons won the best corn honors from all the youngsters growing corn in the United States this year, traces its inspiration back to the university and works closely with it today.

R. L. Hellman of Hope, Ind., 15 miles away from the Lux home, near Shelbyville, gets all the information about corn he can from the state university, took the grand championship for 10 ears of corn, while George L. Kerlin, who lives at Franklin, Ind., 60 miles from Shelbyville, grew the best single ear of corn in the show.

The highest honor for wheat, won by a variety developed in Canada, one of the standard spring wheat varieties, went to J. C. Mitchell of Dahinda, Sask., with a sample of Marquis hard red spring variety weighing 64.3 pounds to the bushel.

C. Edison Smith of Corvallis, Mont., was reserve champion with Montana No. 36 hard red winter wheat weighing 64.2 pounds. Smith won the barley championship with a sample of two-row barley.

Championship oats prize went to L. E. Peterson of Victor, Mont., the original seed stock of this oats coming from Sweden. A North Dakota man, P. M. King of Laramie—took the championship in durum wheat.

Isolation on Island
The rye honors were won for the third time in succession by George and L. G. Hutzler of South Manitou

island, Mich. On a small island 12 miles off the mainland in Northern Lake Michigan, these men have a breeding ground where they produce foundation seed stock. Two fields of rye mix side by side, hence the isolation they have sought for their variety to eliminate every possibility of getting it mixed up with any other rye.

Only 10 farmers live on this island and they grow nothing but pure Rosen rye, a variety developed by the Michigan Agricultural College. Each year the college sends a man to help the Hutzlers in their seed selection.

The hay championship was won by A. W. Jewett Jr. of Mason, Mich.

"The outstanding feature of the hay and grain show," said H. C. Rather of the Michigan Agricultural College assistant superintendent, in an interview, "was the unusual quality of the corn in an unfavorable season, showing that skilled corn growers can pretty largely overcome difficulties that beset them when the elements don't seem to work in their favor. In the grain classes there were more entries and more samples on the tables than ever before. More farmers came to the show themselves."

Live-Stock Awards

B. H. Heide, who, as manager, has passed the entire last year in working up the silver jubilee of the live-stock show, was enthusiastic over its quality, its size and its educational effect, all of which, he said, had proved greater than in any previous exhibition. He specially emphasized the boys' and girls' club work advance.

A selection of outstanding winners among the huge list of awards in live stock might well include the following:

Grand champion steer of the show: Ken-Karyl Ranch C on Devon, bred by C. E. Shaffer, Chicago newspaperman.

Grand champion carloads of fat cattle: E. P. Hall of Mechanicsburg, Ill., on Yearling Angus. Draft geldings and grade mares, champion shown to halter, Manitoba Warehouse and Cartage Company, Ltd., on chief.

Grand champion wether of the show: (Sheep)—Iroquois Farm, Coopersmith, on Shropshire lamb, eight shown.

Grand champion barrow of the show: (Hogs), University of Minnesota, on Berkshire in 250 to 350-pound class.

\$8,000,000 FOR NEW ROADS

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6—Eighty million dollars for road construction is carried in the annual agricultural appropriation bill as reported to the House. This amount would be available for expenditure during the coming fiscal year. The bill carries a total of \$124,637,715, or \$58,923,279 more than the amount available for this fiscal year.

B. Altman & Co.

Thirty-fourth Street MADISON AVENUE-FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK Thirty-fifth Street
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For Christmas Giving

Betalph is the Hosiery

That not only looks well, but wears well, too

At each price, it is made as the good stocking should be, of clear, fine texture in the weight most desirable for smart dressing.

At \$1.65 3 pairs for \$4.80
of unusual quality, lisle tops and soles.

At \$2.15 3 pairs for \$6.30
Chiffon weight, exquisite but durable

\$2.95 3 pairs for \$8.55
All silk, medium weight, handsome quality.

A counter color chart helps in the selection of the proper fashionable color.

(First Floor)

Christmas Gloves should be

Gloves of Fashion

With some deft little touch of smartness

In view of Christmas we have a splendid, large variety of the fine French leather gloves favored for gifts.

At \$2.95

With a pretty fancy cuff. Black and white.

At \$4.75

Pull-on with smart stitch embroidery on cuff. Black, white, beaver and mode.

At \$4.50

Fine French suede in mode or tan, with gold or silver embroidery on gauntlet cuff.

(First Floor)

The Gift Delightful

French Perfume

*Many fragrances at many prices
for gift choosing*

The collection here of fine French perfumes is one of the largest on Fifth Avenue and is now complete for holiday shoppers.

Guerlain
Roger & Gallet
Piver
Houbigant

Caron
Lenthéric
D'Orsay
Coty

Their newest fragrances or old favorites in exquisite, gay gift bottles.

Prices \$1.00 to 54.00

(First Floor)

Suggestions for Holiday Gifts

Sterling Silver Roll Baskets	\$25.00	Glass Plates, per dozen	\$28.00	Table Lamps	\$25.50 to 69.50
Sterling Silver Salad Bowls	25.00	5-Piece Carving Sets	16.50	Gold and Platinum Bar	
Sterling Silver Flower Baskets	25.00	Sets of Stainless Steel		Pins	11.00 to 47.00
Sterling Silver Vanity Cases	25.00	Knives and Forks		Novelty Combs	12.50 to 40.00
Sterling Silver 3-piece Toilet Set in case	25.00	(6 of each)	12.00 & 20.00	Jet Necklaces	14.00 to 55.00
Sterling Silver Candy Compotes 10.00		Scissors Sets 3, 4 and 5 in case	10.00	Pearl Necklaces	10.00 to 75.00
Sterling Silver Mayonnaise Sets 9.50		Combination Pancake and Waffle Irons	16.50	Floral and Real Lace Fans	12.50 to 65.00
Dresden China Cake Plates	\$10.50 to 22.00	Electric Chafing Dishes	17.00	Opera Bags	15.75 to 75.00
Individual Breakfast Sets	18.50 to 30.00	Chinese Porcelain Vases 10.00 to 75.00		Imported Perfumes	10.00
Royal Doulton Service Plates, per dozen	\$8.00	Wrought Iron Lamps 10.00 to 65.00		Decorated Puff Boxes	13.50
Glass Lettuce Sets	\$5.00 to 12.50	Desk Lamps of Bronze 12.00 to 35.00		Alabaster Perfume Burners	16.50
		Boudoir Lamps of Bronze and Marble	\$8.00 to 55.00	3-piece Decorated Vacuum Sets	18.65
				French Perfume Atomizers	39.95
				10-piece Toilet Sets of pearl and amber	49.95

RADIO

REGENERATIVE'S SELECTIVITY
AIDED; RADIATION DECREASED

Simple Change Is Recommended Which, Though It Theoretically Decreases Signal Strength, Is Scarcely Detected in Practice—No "Cat Calls" Sent

By GLENN H. BROWNING

There are many radio fans in the country who find, with the increasing number of radiocasting stations, that their single circuit regenerative sets are not sufficiently selective to cut out undesired signals and tune in their favorite concert. There are also a great number who, realizing that the cause of these great deal of interference to those in the neighborhood by radiation, yet do not know how to correct this. Many of these have spent considerable money, and cannot afford to discard their present sets and construct more expensive ones.

The writer does not advise anyone to build a single circuit regenerative set but, having one on hand, the selectivity may be very materially increased, and the radiation at the same time may be cut down by the method to be outlined.

The circuit referred to is shown in Figure 1. C_1 is a variable condenser in series with the antenna. L_1 is the usual tapped coil, consisting of some 40 to 75 turns of wire on a $3\frac{1}{2}$ -inch tube. Regeneration may be obtained either by a tickler coil, L_2 , or by a plate variometer instead of the tickler indicated by the dotted lines. C_2 is a by-pass condenser of .0002 mfd across the headphones. The output may go to the p.r.t. of an audio frequency transformer when amplification is used.

Now, all that is necessary to change this circuit so that it will be

selective, and at the same time, will not send out "cat calls" to other receivers, is to get a fixed mica condenser of from .00008 to .0001 mfd, as near the first figure as possible, and change one wire of the set. Fig. 2 shows how the first part of the wiring is changed. Put the .0001 mfd condenser—and by the way, be sure it has as small a value as this, at least—series with the antenna. That is, connect one side of it to the antenna binding post and the other side to the coil.

Change the wire on the variable condenser, C_1 , that was connected to its antenna, by connecting it to the switch-point lead as shown in Fig. 2. Be sure that the stator plates of the variable condenser C_1 go to the gridleak, and grid condenser, as indicated, and the rotor plates are connected to the switch that goes to the tap on the coil L_1 . This will eliminate "body capacity" when tuning.

That is all there is to the scheme; but this is the reason for it, which may easily be worked out mathematically, and shows that radiation will be cut down very materially, and that the selectivity will also be increased, for now there is a coupled circuit effect.

The question arises as to whether signal strength is decreased. Well, the answer is, theoretically, yes; but try it, and see if there is a noticeable difference. The writer has been unable to detect it.

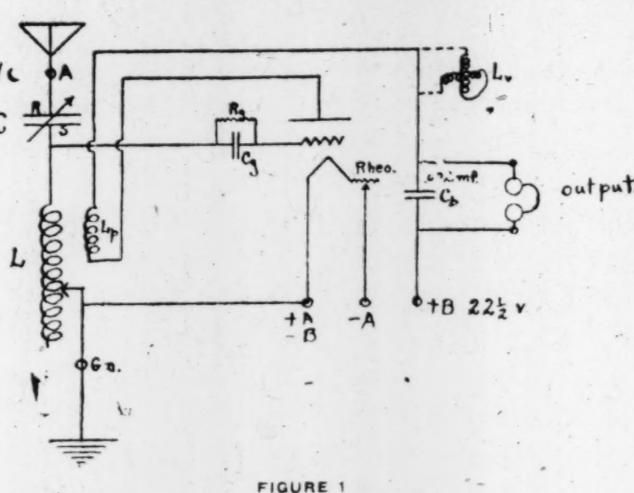


FIGURE 1

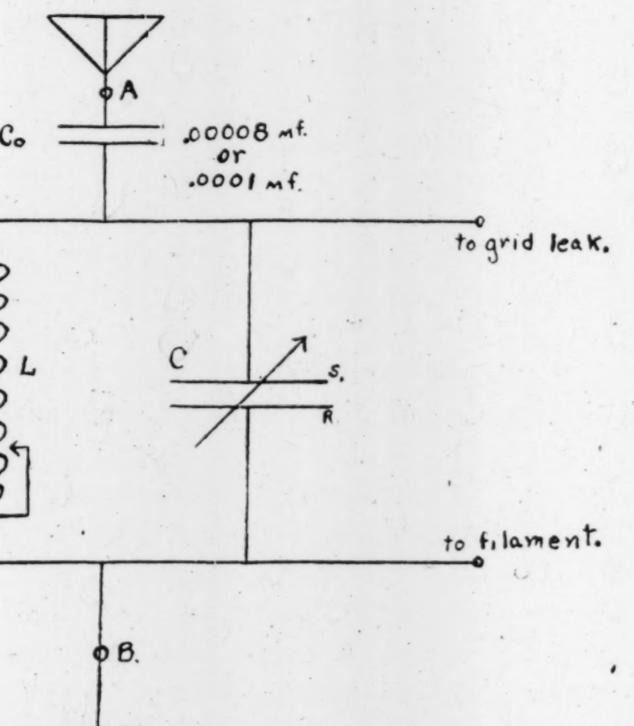


FIGURE 2

Radio Programs

For Saturday, December 13, and Sunday, December 14

Newspaper owners became especially thoughtful awhile back when radio broke the routine of experimentation and began to test its fragile wings on the breeze of public popularity. How would this new means of communication affect the business of gathering news and presenting it on the printed sheet? Today many newspapers throughout the United States are the owners, or are closely connected with, some of the larger radio-casting stations. There are many things to be said pro and con when the subject is discussed, and on Saturday evening, Dec. 13, Prof. James M. Lee, director of the School of Journalism of New York University, will tell the whole story, as he has gathered it, in a talk on "The Spoken Newspaper."

GREENWICH TIME
(British program by courtesy of Radio Times)
2:10, London, Eng. (265 Meters)

7:20 p. m.—The band of H. M. Royal Air Force.

2RD, Aberdeen, Scot. (455 Meters)

7:30 p. m.—Romantic night.

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

P.W.N. Cuban Tel. Co., Havana, Cuba (400 Meters)

8:30 p. m.—Concert at the studio of station P.W.N. by Mrs. Rosario Irano and others.

CRAC, LaPresse, Montreal, Can. (425 Meters)

7:30 p. m.—Romantic night.

WRC, Westinghouse Elec. Co., Springfield, Mass. (635 Meters)

8 p. m.—Program arranged by Theodore Schrader, presenting Etta Brady, soprano; Emma Louise, tenor; Eddie Rabb, bass; and Fred Schrader, pianist.

WOR, L. Bamberger & Co., Newark, N. J. (500 Meters)

8:15 p. m.—Dinner music and instrumental selections and readings.

WIP, Gimbel Brothers, Philadelphia, Pa. (600 Meters)

8:15 p. m.—Dinner radio-cast from the Metropolitan Opera House on the German Opera, "Der Graf von Luxemburg," Count of Luxembourg, by Franz Lehár, composed by the Terry Wiss, as will be by the Deutsche Theater, under the direction of Waldemar Alfreds. 10:30 p. m.—Art Coogan and his Club Madrid orchestra. 11:05—Organ recital by Karl Bonwitz.

WMC, Radio Corp. of Amer., Washington, D. C. (635 Meters)

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8 p. m.—Program arranged by Theodore Schrader, presenting Etta Brady, soprano; Emma Louise, tenor; Eddie Rabb, bass; and Fred Schrader, pianist.

WOR, L. Bamberger & Co., Newark, N. J. (500 Meters)

8:15 p. m.—Dinner music and instrumental selections and readings.

WIP, Gimbel Brothers, Philadelphia, Pa. (600 Meters)

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Ed. Moore, Electrician, Plays His Part in Chicago Opera

WE WERE chatting on the stage of Chicago's opera house, the Auditorium, surrounded by busy scene-painters and carpenters, when our talk was interrupted by a lovely voice that floated from beyond the proscenium singing a vaguely familiar air. Seeing my puzzlement, my companion remarked off-hand, "Try out for the coming season, probably. Second act of 'Carmen,' you know."

Just like that! If he had been musician it would have seemed right that he should have recognized the music despite the fact that his thoughts were really on other things. But for an electrician, especially one who looked like an athlete, with broad shoulders, quick movements and an intensely practical point of view of all things, it did seem a bit out of character. "No," I asked Ed. Moore when it happened.

"You get to know a lot of things in this business," he answered, with a grin. "Of course I have to know all the opera scores or I couldn't direct the changes in lighting quickly enough. Imagine me looking at the music score to see when a change is to take place! First thing you know, while I was looking, the time for change would have been passed."

"Anyway, if I trusted to the directions on the scores without making a study of them, I can tell you we'd be having some odd effects. Take 'Madame Butterfly,' for example. That is arranged to give the quick shift from light to dark that is common enough in the Orient but would look unnatural to us. So I worked over the directions and made changes that allow us to begin darkening the stage 120' measures ahead of the indicated place, and even then we get what seems to our Occidental eyes a quick change."

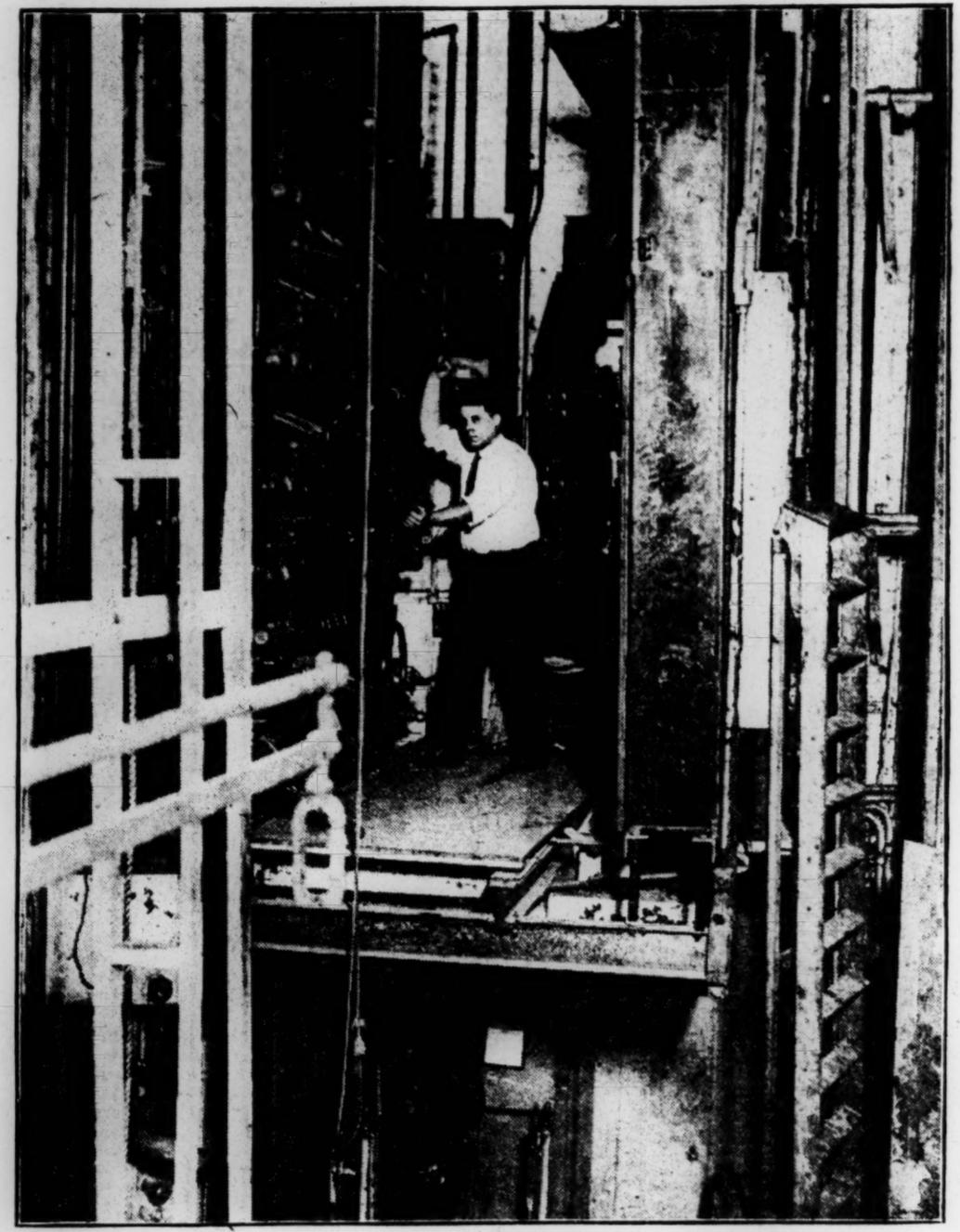
Speeding Up the Moonrise

"Oh, that's nothing unusual," he protested, in response to my show of surprise. "We study every opera in the same way as supply directions when they are missing. And we have to realize that 10 o'clock on a November morning in France is very different from the same time in India, or in northern Russia. We also have to remember that we get much finer lighting effects than were possible when some of the older operas were written and must take advantage of them. The original score of 'Aida' calls for curtain-rise on a dim stage without moonlight. Then the singers come out and afterward there is a moonrise, but by that time the audience has lost all attention concentrated on the singers, and scarcely notices scene effects. So now we have the curtain rise on a moonlight picture that 'gets a hand' every time and, what is more important, puts the audience in closer accord with the opera before a single note is sung."

Ed. Moore did not start out with any boyhood ambition for an artistic career. He wanted to be an electrician and, living in Chicago, he was sent to Armour Institute for his technical training. But he soon found himself specifically interested in lighting problems and after just enough work at other jobs to be able to claim himself an "experienced" man, he got into the Hippodrome in New York where the electrical work was quite to his taste. And he certainly took to the show business with its constant demands for new effects, its constant "facing of emergencies."

Eight years ago the Chicago Opera Company sent for him and he has been in charge of their electrical department ever since. It is an all-year-round job for him, and that of his men. Then during opera season extra men are gathered from other Chicago theaters and nearby cities, the winter force averaging 20 men. Many of these come back season after season and though they are master-electricians as a rule, to the opera they are only rookies in their first year of service because it takes that long to learn something of the repertoire. Wherefore not the leader of Ed. Moore's party is to get Almanac when they hold their annual meeting.

"Of course, I am here on the stage directing my force, but they have to know what is coming so they can be ready without waiting for me to signal every move," he explained. "And my men have to do machine work and sheet metal work. One of my electrical workers is also a carpenter.



The Giant Switchboard Which Brings Enchantment of Footlights, Spotlights, Sunset and Moonrise to the Singing Grand Opera in the Auditorium, Chicago.

For other lights we use colored gelatine screens that are kept in specially built racks. I have a color card with each shade numbered so that when I call for 'blue three' I get just what I want, while if I said 'light blue' the man I signaled might have a very different conception of light blue from mine and the result would be disastrous.

Electricity and Temperament

"That problem of color is a big one with us," he added reminiscingly. "Look here a minute," he urged, showing a miniature stage when a foreign singer insists on

sometimes the lights are at fault, but we keep it at until the desired effect is attained on the model and then we are sure the finished scenery will be right. When we get new artists or directors who speak little English it is sometimes hard to get their ideas. It is easy enough for an electrician to say something they want is impossible and there is little appeal from his assertion. But often these half-expressed ideas are valuable and it pays to be patient and get what these men are trying to say. Again, when a foreign singer insists on

BRITISH DEBATE SMOKE REMEDY

Manchester Laundry Said to Cost £250,000 More Than in Harrogate

MANCHESTER, Eng., Nov. 24 (Special Correspondence)—Manchester has been the scene recently of an exhibition and conference in connection with the campaign against smoke in British cities. The conference was organized by the Smoke Abatement League, which is the provincial counterpart of the London Coal Smoke Abatement Society.

The Lord Mayor of Manchester, who opened the exhibition, made the striking statement that the difference between the cost of washing domestic clothes in Manchester and Harrogate amounted to £250,000, this enormous difference being due almost entirely to the excess of smoke in Manchester.

Further, the Manchester people rarely got the joy and advantages of the direct rays of the sun, as they were intercepted by the perpetual canopy of smoke. He favored more official oversight: in one town with which the Manchester authorities got into touch not long ago they did not even have a smoke inspector.

But the most valuable remedy, he suggested, was the education of the public. Manufacturers, users of power, and householders alike should come to realize that to pollute the atmosphere of a city was an antisocial act.

The subject was discussed at the conference from every possible angle. Thus the effect of smoke upon buildings was the subject chosen by Sir Frank Baines. His speech upon plants as treated by Professor Cobbe and J. W. Graham, chairman of the League, opened a discussion on "Smoke Legislation in England and America." Low temperature carbonization, smokeless fuel, and smoke abatement from the point of view of the mechanical engineer were also considered. The serious aspect of the cost of smoke in actual cash was also thoroughly expounded.

Gas and electricity in connection with the campaign formed the subjects of debates, and their use was plentifully illustrated in the exhibition. Large numbers of people visited the various stands and examined with interest the many appliances based upon the use of gas and electricity in home and works.

The importance of these appliances was emphasized by such statements as that of Lord Newton's committee, which mentioned the "dirty wasteful habit of burning raw coal." It was pointed out that there are in Britain 10,000,000 open fires burning coal, and that in each one about 20 per cent of the available heat is dissipated in the room.

The uses to which electricity and gas are put are shown in the exhibition, and how they can be used. The motor car can be preserved from damp in the model garage, and the air kept warm by the safety garage heater. Exquisitely designed lamps for the most effective lighting, working displays of industrial apparatus, including furnaces for steel hardening and enameling furnaces were on view, and cooking, cleaning and numerous other household and industrial inventions were carefully inspected.

RAILWAYS DEFEND WAGES

TORONTO, Ont., Dec. 2 (Special Correspondence)—Both the Canadian National Railway and the Canadian Pacific Railway representatives who attended the Agricultural Inquiry Committee, during the Ontario Legislature, defended the existing wage scale for their employees. It was contended that no such exorbitant wages as the farmers had alleged were paid by the railroads. It was stated that the wages are lower than those paid in the United States, and attention was called to a 15 per cent cut which had been made since 1920.

being in a bright spot-light that spoils all the rest of the stage effect, it is just as well for the electrician to be a bit stupid or forgetful about the idea!"

A new angle on opera-production,

isn't it, to think that even the practical electrician has to adapt himself to the artistic temperament? But music and musicians and color-effects are not the only "electrical" problems of the chief electrician, for just as a season seems settling down between the performances. I'm right here in the files supervising my men during an opera and nothing makes me miss it. Sure, we men know what to do! But you've got to know how to do it well, and then go forward! You can't even use the same strength of electricity on your colored lights for two successive performances. We paint our ribbon lights the colors we want to use but after one using the heat has dimmed them just enough to require one point more of light when the electricity is turned on for the second performance. It is little things like that that make or mar a scene.

"I had our road equipment specially built and with its own cases

BILKIS

"The Most Exquisite Perfume in the World"

A Breath of The Orient

BACK in the dawn of History BILKIS PERFUME had its birth. From Sheba's time down through the centuries it has come as the perfect flower of the perfumer's art. Babylon, Nineveh, Egypt, Imperial Rome flourished and passed away; followed the great, fabled surge to power and affluence. Then the years of the Great Crusades, the illustrious periods of Italian and French Renaissance, and the mutations of history down to our present times. During these passing centuries, innumerable exotic and exquisite perfumes and scents of the most skillful master-craftsmen of every country and clime have had their sway and their day.

Yet today BILKIS PERFUME (the exquisite and alluring masterpiece of those early Hindu and Arabian artists of perfume blending) remains unique and incomparable in its claim to be "THE MOST EXQUISITE PERFUME IN THE WORLD." As in Sheba's time, even so today in the toilet of the modern gentleman it holds its same proud distinction, THE ARISTOCRAT OF PERFUMES.

The supply of GENUINE BILKIS PERFUME is not large enough for general distribution; for our own protection, and to be certain that each bottle reaches you in an unimpaired condition, we sell and ship direct to patrons only. In this manner we are able to supply you with this "MOST EXQUISITE PERFUME IN THE WORLD" at a price no higher than you now pay for an ordinarily good perfume.

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Genuine BILKIS

In 1-oz. Bottles 7.00

In 5/8-oz. Bottles 4.00

In 1/4-oz. Brass Capped

Purse Bottles 1.75

TERMS: Check or M. O. to accompany payment. Postage, 10 c. per oz. Extra postage, 10 c. per oz. West Miss. River.

Note: Genuine BILKIS is an economical perfume. It is only necessary to use a few drops at a time; the odor is very lasting. Considering this, it is therefore less expensive, in fact, than ordinary flower odors and scents widely sold as perfumes.

The Exclusive Rights for the Sale of GENUINE BILKIS PERFUME

in the United States are controlled by

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WOOL

"White Star" Brand Stockings for Women

Rayon and

Wool

95c to \$1.55

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Wools

\$1.95 to \$3.95

Wools

\$1.35 to \$2.50

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\$2.50 to \$5.95



for Children

Wools 1.00 to 1.75

Golf Stockings 1.00 to 1.95

Infants' All Wool Stockings 50c

Infants' Silk and Wool Stockings 75c

Street Floor

Jordan Marsh Company



Gifts for Men and Women

Examples of Shepard Value, showing appropriate gifts for everyone. The Shepard Stores enter the Christmas season fully prepared to make Christmas shopping a real pleasure, with a variety of fine merchandise and many special Christmas services.



Knitted Scarfs

Of superb quality are the Crochet scarfs, sketched in smart colors, and a fancy stitch of heavy silk—a really excellent gift tie that will wear for ever so long, and always look well.

3.50

Other Knitted Ties at 1.65

5.00

Newbury Store—First Floor

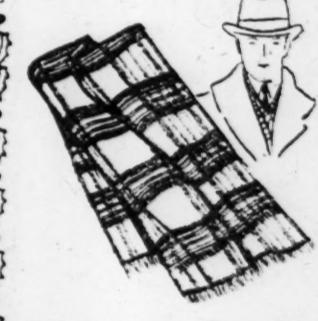


Women's Gloves

Or finest kid, beautifully made with the narrowest of cuffs in contrasting color, marlly braided. In all the fashionable shades.

4.75

First Floor



Corduroy

Bath Robe

6.00

Cashmere Scarfs

Very "Scotchy" as to plaid and quite "Yankee" in coloring is the scarf sketched—one of scores awaiting your Christmas shopping. Plaids, stripes and plain colors in great variety. The one sketched is from a big group

3.00

Other Scarfs 2.50 to 6.00

6.50

Garment Store—Second Floor



Mah Jong Sandwich Set

Very Chinesey is this delightful set of a plate and a quaint handleless cup—something different for the woman who entertains extensively. In jade or ebony colors with suitable decorations.

3.15

Other shirts 2.50 to 12.00

Men's Store Just Inside Winter Street Entrance

1.25

Gift Store 5th Floor

The Shepard Stores

BOSTON

LIGHT AND DARK BLUES TO BATTLE

Oxford and Cambridge to Meet at Soccer, Rugby, and Cross-Country

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Eng., Dec. 6.—(Special)—The Oxford and Cambridge universities wage their annual eagerly awaited battles at Rugby football, association football and cross-country running. The teams for these sports were finally settled yesterday, and it is apparent that in each contest there will be a mighty struggle. The rugger match, which ranks second only to the annual intervarsity between the two great universities, is an open affair in the general meeting halls, and particularly an open affair in which the condition of the ground at Twickenham may prove to be the deciding factor.

On the other hand, with the three-quarter line, consisting of three Scotch and one English international, must be considered to hold the advantage. If not so good as the Cambridge side, the Oxford forward who includes an American, A. G. Valentini, formerly of University of Pennsylvania, are a powerful set of scrummen. There is nothing to choose between the rival half-backs, and the fullback, who are probably the strongest, served fullback. In the past 48 clashes Oxford has won 22 and Cambridge 18. The teams for Tuesday follow:

Oxford—Fullback, R. L. Raymond; New College; three-quarter backs, A. C. Williamson, (old Blue); J. A. Atkin, St. John's (old Blue); G. P. S. Macpherson, (new Blue); H. P. T. H. J. Kettner, (University old Blue); J. N. Strong; fullback, R. W. Woodward; Captain, R. B. T. B. (old Blue); R. J. Hubbard, Christ Church (old Blue); G. E. B. Abel, Corpus Christi (old Blue); S. H. B. (old Blue); and, D. J. Boyd, Trinity; W. V. Berkley, Hertford; W. N. Roughedge, Oriel; J. V. G. Woods, New College.

Cambridge—Fullback, P. S. Deasy; Bantams (old Blue); three-quarter backs, St. T. G. Davis, Corpus Christi; R. B. T. B. (old Blue); J. H. Harding, Pembroke; M. H. T. E. Francis, Tompkins (old Blue); S. H. B. (old Blue); forward, D. J. MacMyn, Pembroke (old Blue); W. E. Tucker, Cambridge; R. H. B. (old Blue); and, D. C. Cumming, Caius (old Blue); W. J. Jones, Caius (old Blue); C. S. Barker, New College; and, W. H. C. Caine, W. W. (old Blue).

After seeing both soccer teams in action the impression left with one is that Oxford's forwards are likely to carry the day at Stamford Bridge. They seem to have more confidence in them and blend together well. Their advantage, too, is likely to be accentuated by unfortunate eleven-hour happenings which have caused the Cambridge skipper to put to the test the endurance of his vanguard very considerably. However, even in an intervarsity fray can never be held to count for a great deal in the end, and those who remember the way the Cambridge men carried themselves in the 1922 and 1923 seasons ago still entertain high hopes of a Light Blue victory. In defense the rivals appear on equal ground. As records now stand, Cambridge has won at the last, after Oxford and five games have been drawn. The teams for Wednesday follow:

Cambridge—Goalkeeper, T. C. Bennett; Fullbacks, R. D. Gaskin, Penrice; halfbacks, J. F. Fleming, St. John's (old Blue); J. H. P. Robinson, Pembroke (old Blue); R. E. M. Ashton, Trinity; halfback, H. E. C. Ashton; Hertford; A. C. G. German; Branscombe; J. Hardwood, St. John's; forward, G. H. Gillatt, Magdalene; R. B. T. Jones, Trinity; A. E. Chadder, St. John's.

It will be fully in accordance with general anticipation if the Cambridge team runs to victory over the 54 miles of varied ground at Roehampton, Dec. 13, in practice the Light Blues will show a remarkable consistency in pace and adapting themselves to their rivals. T. C. Fooks, Cambridge, who created a big surprise by winning easily last year, is strongly favored to finish first again with C. B. E. Morgan, Oxford, skipped as his most formidable opponent. P. W. T. Cambridge captain, has not been in form recently, so like a good sportsman, has let himself out of the Light Blue team. The lineups:

Oxford—C. B. E. Morgan, Christ Church (old Blue); A. E. Tates, Brasenose (old Blue); R. G. MacBeth, Oriel; C. P. Harley, Wadham (old Blue); V. E. Morgan, Christ Church (old Blue); G. F. Varley, Christ Church (old Blue); G. A. P. Carter, St. Catharine's; R. S. Starr, Christ Church.

NEXT fall promises to see more big intercollegiate gridiron games than have ever before been scheduled. Columbia is the latest to sign on for the contest, and will meet Ohio State University at Columbus, Dec. 13. University of Pennsylvania, from the Blue and White schedule.

Harvard had one of its most prosperous years financially this past fall and came in with a record of 10 wins and 4 losses. The record of 10 wins and only 4 losses games were played this fall, whereas the time was really better than that of 1922. The Yale game furnished the biggest attendance in the Harvard Stadium, with 51,307 present, while Princeton drew 30,000. The attendance at the Boston University game, when 21,910 were registered.

Yale University graduates are today honoring the Yale class of 1924. It is the second year in succession that the Eli's have had a chance to celebrate their class day. The class of 1923 and 1924 certainly deserve all the praise that is being showered upon them. New York and New Jersey clubs along the shores this afternoon and evening.

G. V. Terry, 28, star quarterback of the Tufts College football team, this fall, all of which was played in Boston, had a record of 10 wins and 4 losses. The team had an even better record for continuous play this fall, than G. J. Cameron of Ohio State University, who had a record of 10 wins and 4 losses. The record of 10 wins and 4 losses games played, while Cameron was out of his team's lineup 12 minutes.

PROVIDENCE, Dec. 6.—The Brown University basketball team opened its second season, 11 to be played on the Brown floor. The schedule follows: 1. New Bedford-Fairfield School, Jan. 10; Worcester Polytechnic Institute at Worcester, 14; Wesleyan, 15; Boston University, 20; Massachusetts Institute of Technology at Cambridge, 22; Wesleyan, 24; Andover, 26; Princeton, 28; New Haven, 29; Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 29; Massachusetts Agricultural College, 31; Williams, March 4; Worcester Polytechnic Institute, 7; Clark University, Worcester, 11; University of New Hampshire, 14; University of New Hampshire at Durham, 15.

YALE POME DIVIDES

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 6.—Division was made of two games here yesterday in the National Championship. Three-Cushion Billiard League, local contenders, Hockeef, was the first, 50 to 40, in 53 minutes, but Maupin finished strong at 53 to 40. The second game, 53 to 40, was for Maupin.

PITTSBURGH TAKES OPENER

CHICAGO, Dec. 6.—The sixteenth annual Drake Relay Carnival will be held Saturday, Dec. 14, at the Drake University, in which the famous Drake University coach was the star of the game.

Hamilton Keeps up Lead in Hockey Race

Downs Veteran St. Patricks With Ease, 10-3—R. Green Scores Five Goals

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING

Team	Won	Lost	Goals	For A.G.	Pts.
Hamilton	6	0	17	6	6
St. Patricks	1	1	8	3	2
Ottawa	1	1	5	2	2
Boston	1	1	5	6	2
Montreal	0	2	1	4	0

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Eng., Dec. 6.—(Special)—The Hamilton team maintained its undefeated record in the National Hockey League last evening when it outskated and outplayed the St. Patricks here. The game, in great part, to the general satisfaction, was particularly an open affair in which the condition of the ground at Twickenham may prove to be the deciding factor.

Hamilton unleashed a pace that was maintained almost all the way throughout the game and after the introduction of the substitutes was able to meet the pace.

It is the first time since it entered the league as a decided

contender, and with the lead, the

team, which was winning three

goals to one, had to be

content with a fair, correct indication of the winners' superiority.

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It is the first time since

Provincetown's Beautiful Church Built in a Backyard

Volunteers Make It Possible to Continue Services Throughout the Winter, Despite Small Parish

A HUNDRED and four years ago, it happened that one day two small girls of Provincetown, Mass., named Sylvia and Elizabeth Freeman, while playing on the shore near the spot where legend has it the Pilgrim Fathers first set foot on the continent, noticed a curiously object floating on the tide. With a long stick they brought to shore a water-soaked book, "The Life (and several sermons) of John Murray," founder of Universalism in America. Books, in those days, were prized possessions and even this sea-soaked volume was treasured and preserved. Its pages were carefully dried and then, thoughtfully read, John Murray's teachings contained in it so impressed the people of Provincetown, that, to quote an old record, "On February 6th, 1829, a respectable number of the inhabitants held a meeting at Mr. Enos Nickerson's School House for the purpose of forming a society for religious worship," and so came into being the Christian Union Society.

When the first meeting house was built, following their usual course in shipbuilding the Provincetown folk apportioned their building into eighteeth shares, which were sold to defray the expense. On the subscription rolls appear the names of 45 men and one woman.

Years of Growth

The first minister called to preach for the new church withdrew after officiating at one service because the name "Christian Union Society" failed to indicate faith in the doctrine of trinitarianism. Notwithstanding such strong sectarian feeling, the little society progressed steadily, so that in 1847 it became necessary to erect a larger church, and this it occurred that the present building, designed by Robert H. Schaeffer, in his book "Romantic America" as "the finest colonial church on the Cape, if not in New England," came into existence.

Provincetown is a crowded little town. The people seem always to have been adverse to leaving the narrow strip of land between the harbor and Town Hill, and so when the street lots were filled, instead of going back to the moors they built new houses between streets, on the back lots and in the vegetable gardens. These houses still remain, to this day, reached only by narrow by-paths. It is characteristic of the town that failing to obtain suitable street frontage, the church built its meeting house in a back lot, at the rear of two dwellings, providing for entrance by means of the regularly accepted quaint little bypath.

In recent years, however, in the hope of houses removed, so that now the full beauty of the exterior may be seen and admired.

The building is surmounted by a beautifully designed tower built according to plans by Sir Christopher Wren. The interior decoration is an Italian design done by Carl G. Wondt of Verden, Germany, who came to America in 1841, after several years' study in Italy. His work in this building ranks as one of the earliest American examples of this form of decoration for church interiors, and is in a fine state of preservation today.

Revival of Interest

At that time the new church was enjoying unexampled prosperity, but the development of steam transport and the discovery of petroleum in fairly rending the fabric of Provincetown's early industries, sailing, and whale fishing, also greatly impaired the activity and usefulness of the church. By ones and twos the captain's sons, instead of shipping before the mast, left home to find fortune in the big cities, never to return to Provincetown except for brief visits, and although coast water fishing remained, instead of by native sons the boats began to be filled by men of other creeds, keen and fearless, but of whom, different habit and religious thought.

In recent years a few parishioners have remained that except for a few Sundays in summer the building had to be closed. About three years ago, however, there stirred in Ottawa recently, where representatives of most of the provinces were present, many of British Columbia's suggestions for improvement in tax collecting methods were adopted. Dr. MacLean has been informed. These suggestions, which are connected chiefly with a simplification of the taxation system, will go before the new taxation conference expected to take place early next year.

Robert E. Wesson, Jr.

Interior Decorator

extends an invitation to The Christian Science Monitor readers to visit the charming new quarters he has opened at 13 HIGH ST., WORCESTER

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Worcester, Mass.

the services and work of the church without money.

Thus it happens that should one sojourn in Provincetown on a Sunday in winter, one will find a hospitable welcome under the Christopher Wren tower, the services of worship being conducted by one or another member of the Association without hope of prestige or gain, only with desire to serve the cause of the God of Brotherly Love in their church which came from the sea. This loyalty is producing a strong revival of interest and a fresh influx of people into the church so that at some not too distant date there may be a more nearly complete restoration of its early prosperity.

Not only services of worship, but also addresses on the church's interest in some of the great social and international issues of the day, it was agreed, should be included in the programs. The advisability of recommending that religious broadcasting should take place at other times than during the Sunday morning service also was discussed.

An attempt will be made by the Presbyterian churches to raise in a single Sunday afternoon \$17,227-109, the probable budget for benevolences for the fiscal year beginning April 1, has been announced. The sum will be asked of the Presbyterian General Council, which meets in Chicago Dec. 9 to 12, by the various boards of benevolence and next May it is proposed, by the movement which is the every-member canvas, to raise the whole sum in one afternoon.

"Increased interest by the churches in public affairs is one of the notable signs of the times," said Dr. William Adams Brown of New York, in opening the discussion on "Research and Education by the Federal Council of Churches" at the quadrennial meeting in Atlanta, Ga. "The church," he states, "face to face with controversial moral subjects, must take some stand or forfeit its moral leadership."

"An example in point is the activity of the churches in connection with the Washington Conference for the Limitation of Armaments," he continued. "This is only one of many illustrations which could be given. More recently the churches have been taking an active interest in the race question, both at home and abroad, as evidenced by the recent action of the churches in protesting against the action of Congress in the matter of Japanese immigration.

British Primitive Methodists, whose sphere of missionary operations in southern Nigeria lies between those of the Church Missionary Society and the United Free Church of Scotland, reports that in this area there are 10 vigorous stations, in charge of 24 European missionaries and a native minister. Religious services are held at some 450 churches and preaching places, the work being carried on by nearly 400 teachers, who also are evangelists.

There are more than 10,000 church members, 15,000 communicants in training, for church membership, and 22,000 Sunday scholars. Education is sought eagerly by the natives, and more than 10,000 children are receiving elementary instruction. There are also separate training institutions for boys and girls who

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

Flashlights on Conrad

Joseph Conrad. By Ford Madox Ford. London: Duckworth. 78. ed. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. \$5.

JOSEPH CONRAD came slowly into his greatness. Men knew that something colossal, unusual, had arrived among them. It was of the kind that achieves popularity but, quite inevitably, it found its way into the foremost rank, and remained there, welcomed even by those who perhaps knew nothing of it, beyond the fact that undoubtedly it had a right to be there.

And if its genius marked him out among his fellow men, even more did the path along which it had traveled to power and splendor. The boy in Poland, in the midst of intrigues and revolutions, destined by his uncle, a great Polish magnate, for law and politics; his own sudden decision to go to sea; later, his less sudden iron determination to write novels, and to write them in English, a language with which he was only moderately familiar—these are significant facts. In the career of Conrad, something of that has not been known to us. But beyond that, we have learned to know him in novels which have revealed to us not only a great artist and adventurer, but a profound discerner of "the thoughts and intents" of the heart.

Impressionist Pen-Portraits

Mr. Ford has not set out to write a biography of Conrad, nor yet to proclaim him to a world which has come more and more reluctantly to acclaim him as a master-writer. During many years of collaboration and friendship, Mr. Ford and Conrad had discussed the writing of biographies, and had agreed that a biography should be a novel. The author's own definition of his work is, on the whole, more satisfactory. It is, he declares, his impression of a writer who avowed himself impressionist. It is, as a matter of fact, a series of brilliant pen-portraits, always impressionist, which make no attempt to explain or describe Conrad, but the portraits vividly impress the reader upon the artist. Always, we see Conrad through the eyes, through the prejudices and sympathies, of Mr. Ford; in fact, we might call this as much an impression of the writer as of his subject; as much autobiography as biography.

Mr. Ford writes with extraordinary vividness, insight, and humor. He has told us things about Conrad which are worth a welter of biographies, things which reveal him to us in so many aspects, in such a delightful variety of moods and impulses, that we can only regret all our men of genius have not an impressionist, who is also a novelist, to write their biographies.

First Meeting

They met first beneath the South Downs. "Conrad came round the corner of the house, carrying a small child." He had been brought to call by Mr. Edward Garnett, who lived near. The second snapshot of Conrad is also concerned with a small child: "Two fists stuck in the ground, one short leg projected, the other curled beneath, blonde and determined, it leaped itself over the grass with its hands and between its arms. And Conrad threw back his head and laughed; his eyeballs fell out; he stuck it in his eye again, and gazed at the child; threw back his head and roared, and uttered out words in Marseilles French

There was much to bring Mr. Ford and Conrad together—their devotion to the French language, Conrad had never quite mastered his mother tongue, which he knew much better than English, and often wished he had; their intense admiration for Flaubert and Maupassant, their conviction that novels were the only things worth writing, and their unerring instinct for the romantic. It was fitting that the first novel of which they met to collaborate, should have been called "Romance."

The writer sat in the grandfather's chair, his back to the window, beside the fireplace, reading his manuscript held up to the light; Conrad sat forward on his chair, leaning forward, listening intently. "For how many years did the writer and Conrad not sit there like that?" It is but one of the many snap-shots of these two, during the diffident, lean years while Conrad was learning to master the English language, and write some of the greatest novels ever written, as in his youth he had learned the trade of a seaman—A.B., second mate, and finally captain.

Sometimes, as has been said, he wished he had chosen to write in French rather than in English. But that was only when the right word

would come so easily in French, and so obstinately eluded him in English. For his heart was given to England—the England of Lord Palmerston, which admittedly had fought the Russians, but the England also which this Polish aristocrat had learned to know before the most—seafaring England.

And the fidelity which was born in his definition of man to the problems which presented themselves once he had decided upon some definite course of action, was his in all his relations with men and things. He lived, because he felt, intensely. "No lasting thing he

did would seem to have been done without tremendous energy; so that whatever was done in his company, whether it were driving along the road, walking the London streets, or correcting a manuscript, was in itself, however often done, always something of an adventure."

It is this atmosphere of adventure which Mr. Ford has brought into his book. If we were asked what is it that he has taught us about Conrad, we might find it difficult to reply, either in brief, or at length. And yet we believe that in these pages there are flashlights on Conrad, sufficient to reveal the whole, his simplicity, and its grandeur, its simplicity, and its grandeur, which serve not only to explain his genius, but those qualities which ensure for it enduring fame.

E. F. H.

NOBEL PRIZE WINNER



LAELIAS ST. REMONT

A Dane Writes in English

Studies in Mid-Victorian Imperialism. by C. A. Bodenham. D. Litt. London and Copenhagen: Gyldendal. 10s. 6d. net.

THE subject-matter of Dr. Bodenham's book on British Imperialism in mid-Victorian times, though deeply interesting to students of England's concern for her "colonies," is less interesting than the fact that the work, by this new Danish author, is printed and was written in English.

The book consists of the thesis with which Mr. Bodenham won the degree of Doctor of Literature at Denmark's sole university at Copenhagen. Students of this university have been allowed to write their theses in Latin, German, French, Danish and more recently in English. Latin is being dropped; German is rarely used, and now the English language is coming into vogue for this purpose.

The book may we say at once, is written in excellent English; the reader would have no idea, unless so informed, that it was written by a foreigner. It is also well printed by the Gyldendal Forlagstrykkeri of Copenhagen. The Danish printer has, naturally, made a few errors in spelling, while the punctuation calls for more care. Still, in a work of this complex character, teeming with quotations, references and footnotes, this is not surprising; the wonder is that a Danish compositor should have followed foreign copy so accurately. The whole thing is a tour de force on the part of the writer and the printer, each working in a foreign tongue.

The period covered is from 1869 to 1893. The work begins with a slight survey of the years following

the American War of Independence, and England's loss of her 13 colonies in America. It traces the decline and the revival of interest taken by the British people in their colonies. It shows England's attitude toward the imperial idea, from the days of the early Separatists to those of the colonial reformers, through the mid-Victorian "perish the colonies" school of thought, past the time of the Imperial Federation League. The author also traces the growth of the rise and growth of the present imperialist attitude in Great Britain, and he does so by tracing it as reflected in contemporary literature, in public debate, and in the press.

All schools of thought are represented, from those advocating the bearing of the "white man's burden," and the benefits of civilization to native races, to those who look upon colonies merely as dumping grounds for surplus population or a market for goods. The work is largely historical, offers sound material for history writing, and is useful both to the student and the statesman. The amount of research work the author has done is prodigious. Incidentally, the book is, even if unintentionally, a most fitting complement to British statesmanship, to the British Empire, and to the tongue of the English-speaking peoples.

E. W. R.

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Music of the World—Theatrical News

Points of View

By W. H. HADDON SQUIRE

MODERN music is quickly passing into history, and the accumulated output of its literature must gladden the hearts of printers and makers of expanding bookcases. We are nearing the end of yet another phase of the old, old quarrel between classicist and modernist, a dispute which really takes us back to Heraclitus and Parmenides—the doctrine of motion and the doctrine of rest. You cannot, said the "weeping philosopher" of Ephesus, step twice into the same river; for the water into which you have stepped will by now have flowed on, and other water will have taken its place.

That, in effect, is very much what his musical descendants say today of the "ever-rolling stream" of music. We are told that the early Heracliteans criticized their master as not being good, but that he could not step twice into the same river; he could not do it even once, since not for a moment did it remain the same river. Like some of our young critics of Stravinsky and Schönberg, they argued that as soon as any statement is made, may, before it is out of the speaker's mouth, it has ceased to be true. Consistent Heracliteans, however, set an example which with advantage to us all might be followed in the musical world today: they pronounced speech and took to pointing instead.

The Denial of Progress

On the other hand, movement and change, which Heraclitus saw everywhere, Parmenides contended was nowhere. A pupil of the latter, Zeno, defended his master's position by the story of Achilles and the tortoise. Achilles, he said, could not even start. Soon Achilles is only a yard behind, then the tenth of a yard, and so on, to infinity. He never catches up to the tortoise. There, speaking broadly, we have the classicist point of view. It denies movement and change and the illusion of progress. The modernist, Achilles, can never catch up to the classical tortoise.

Two books published recently by the Oxford University Press (London: Humphrey Milford), "A Survey of Contemporary Music" by Cecil Gray and "The New Music" by George Dyson, confirm directly and indirectly the obvious fact that the modernist is slackening his pace. Achilles is looking round to see how the tortoise is getting on. Indeed, Mr. Gray in his preface admits that so far from being a new movement, new tendency, modernism consists in the reversal of old standards, not in the creation of new ones. It is not a movement at all, "but a reflex action, the fag-end and decay of the nineteenth century tradition... the harlequinade at the end of the play."

Mr. Gray has written an unusually indiscreet and provocative book. Many of his readers will feel that when his criticism is good it is very, very good, but that when it is bad, it is horrid. The preface warns us that "criticism of the negative, discrediting, that of the inartistic, the absurd, the useless, either to public or artist, but definitely harmful to both in permitting and encouraging a good-natured, tolerant apathy in the one and complacent self-satisfaction in the other."

It is not impossible that by now Mr. Gray has discovered quite a lot of the other kind of criticism. For he trails a coat of sweeping statements so challengeable that both the modernist and the classicist will be after him.

Black and White Composers

"A Survey of Contemporary Music" divides contemporary composers into black and white. The white consist of Mr. van Dieren, Schönberg, Delius and Bartók, the black of Ravel, Stravinsky, Strauss, Elgar, and, of course, Scriabin, who now seems to be in the black-book of every European critic, except that of Dr. Eagleton Hill. Les Six "have no logical method or aesthetic purpose; any notes could be taken away or added, without any appreciable loss of effect, one is fairly certain... They are obviously, demonstrably, pathetically incompetent."

The younger English composers are scarcely visible in the blackness and Mr. John Ireland is not seen at all. Speaking of his "discovery," Mr. van Dieren, the author, says: "When we have discovered a pleasant spot in some wood remote from civilization, we do not immediately feel it incumbent upon us to tell everybody about it, or to impress them earnestly to come and join us there the next day, and to be sure on no account to forget to bring a few babies and concertinas with them."

There are passages in "A Survey of Contemporary Music" that even a charabanc party with an outfit of babies, concertinas, cornets, and "tickle" would scarcely consider quite the thing. These pages spoil what is, in spite of indiscretions, an interesting book.

If Mr. Gray jumps recklessly into the "ever-rolling stream," Dr. Dyson is more cautious. He stands on the bank regarding it with a dubious eye, and cannot make up his mind whether musical art is moving or

not. "The perfectibility of societies and institutions," he reflects, "is no longer an axiom of thought. What is sometimes called the illusion of progress seems more accurately to describe contemporary existence."

But he goes on to add that "artistic faith, quite apart from the form in which it may be clothed, is one

A Ballet Intime

By FELIX BOROWSKI

WHEN, or if, the history of the ballet in America comes to be written, undoubtedly there will be an important chapter devoted to the activities of Adolf Bolm and his dancers in Chicago. That master, having entered into an alliance with Eric Delamarre, conductor of what is called a solo orchestra, presented a program at the Eighth Street Theater, Nov. 27, made up, as to one of its sections, of three pieces for the miniature orchestra, and, as to the others, of movements of the

Memory of Gabriel Fauré

The seventh program of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor, given yesterday afternoon in Symphony Hall, Boston, was:

Fauré—Overture to "Pénélope." Fauré—Elegie for Violoncello and Orchestra (Jean Béretti, violoncello solo). Ravel—"Daphnis et Chloé." (First Beethoven—Symphony No. 3 in E flat major.

This program was in memory of Gabriel Fauré and fittingly included, in addition to the master's own compositions, one by his most distinguished pupil.

It is certain that Fauré's orchestral compositions are not his most characteristic works, and of them this overture, heard here under the sympathetic baton of Mr. Rabaub, is perhaps the least effective. It may be that the opera to which it serves as a prelude is one of the greatest productions of French art. Of that we have not the means to judge, but as a purely orchestral piece, torn from its true setting, it is but dismal music indeed.

If it there is scarcely a trace of the Fauré so well known and loved in his songs and chamber music, the Fauré of the Nocturnes and Barcarolles for the piano, the Fauré who so admirably and delicately mirrored in his music the most subtle emotional distinctions. This greater Fauré was better felt in the all too short Elégie almost every measure of which bears the imprint of his surpassing genius.

But if the very nature of his genius did not permit a due tribute to be paid it in a purely orchestral concert, the tribute was none the less sincere and touching on the part of Mr. Koussevitzky. Mr. Béretti, and the orchestra, all glared from their hearts, and their respect and admiration for the master were amply shown in their playing of his music. Mr. Koussevitzky conducted yesterday for the second time the music of Beethoven. If the principal interest of the symphony concert centers around his personality, as some would have it, there was little to justify such a statement in his interpretation of the third symphony. It would seem that no greater purity of style, no greater respect for Beethoven's work could be demanded by the most ardent lover of his music. It was played with nobility and lofty simplicity; there was not the slightest trace of searching for effect's sake; there were no attempts at original "readings" of the score; the page was a performance replete with sympathetic understanding of the music, not one easily to be bettered nor likely to be soon forgotten. S. M.

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Mr. Bolm's chief contribution was a ballet-pantomime which, entitled "Foyer de Danse," had taken Degas' painting of the same ballroom of the Opéra as its inspiration. The music was drawn from works by Emmanuel Chabrier, most of them originally for piano. Here, it would seem, is the weakness of such an artistic scheme as that executed by Mr. Bolm and his conductors: for it is only music definitely and deliberately set to action that makes the ideal ballet. The performance of "Foyer de Danse" was admirable. Mr. Bolm is more than a dancer and he saw to it that his little company transcended the mere technique of ballet. Character-

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STOCK TRADING CONTINUES AT RECORD LEVELS

Turnover Increases as Week Progresses—Fundamentals Favorable

NEW YORK, Dec. 6 (Special)—There have been more important developments this week than in any week since the election. In view of the fact that most of them were regarded in the financial district, they could easily have brought about an active speculative and investment buying of securities, without the big buying that was afforded by the election returns.

Washington was set down as easily as the chief source of announcements that became potent factors in the stock market, and that resulted in an increase in the volume of trading day after day, until yesterday, when a total of more than 2,500,000 shares was reached.

For some years back, Washington has been the chief seat of apprehension for the street and business leaders generally. They have refrained from doing more than that otherwise they would have done, because of a feeling that Washington was antagonistic to them to a con-

tinuation of state to state their position more definitely, these financial and business leaders admitted that it only certain groups among those who are at Washington, whose activities they regarded as disturbing to the business enterprises of this country. By reason of the results of the last general election, these leaders fear that there is much less occasion for these groups to do what those groups, known chiefly as block, may do during the coming month and the coming year, than there has been at any time since the rise of such groups to power.

Economy in Government

This feeling of security that began with the election returns, was greatly increased by the message of President Coolidge to Congress on the budget and his general message to that body, which was presented a day or two later.

It may be said that the people of the United States do not like to be told that they should economize, they are perfectly willing to hear predictions of reductions in their taxes. Whether they will heed the urging of the President to economize, themselves, they are confident that under his direction the Government will be administered at a steadily reduced cost, which in due time will result in lower taxes.

It cannot be stated too strongly that the most powerful interests in the financial district, among the many others who engage actively in Wall Street affairs, feel absolutely secure with respect to matters at Washington, far as they believe that the President will be able to direct and control them. They are strongly of the opinion that he will be able to accomplish much more along these lines during the next four years than he did during the unexpired term of his predecessor.

There is the same feeling of safety relative to the finances of the Government under the direction of Mr. Coolidge. Wall Street is not in the least concerned over what may be done in that department, so long as he is at its head. This is the reason to believe that this feeling of security is entertained throughout the country, where attention is given to Governmental matters.

President's Views Well Liked

The statements made by President Coolidge on his two important addresses in Chicago were regarded here largely as supplements to his two messages to Congress.

In spite of the tremendous activity in the stock market, the biggest men in the financial district took the time to read these speeches carefully, and without exception, the comment upon them was distinctly favorable to the President.

It is believed that he will do his utmost to bring about a greater degree of co-operation between so-called business interests and the farmers, so as to emphasize to each side what he said in his Chicago speech with respect to each other at least half way to meet the other.

Wall Street never has been in favor of the League of Nations or of participation by the United States in European affairs, except in an advisory capacity, and in the loaning of money by bankers rather than by the Government. This is still its position in a large way.

On the other hand, unquestionably it is true that as a result of the observations which many of the leading investment bankers and corporation leaders have made in Europe at first hand, they realize fully the force of what the President said with respect to co-operation on the part of this great Nation with the other nations of the world, all of whom are less favored.

European Outlook Good

Notwithstanding the recent trouble in Egypt, the uncertainty of the general situation in Germany tomorrow, the uncertainty in the negotiations now in progress between France and United States relative to this country, and our heavy debt to this country, the effect of these negotiations upon Great Britain which apparently reflects in the price of the pound first by France, the situation on the other side certainly must be regarded much better. This assertion easily found substantiation in the generally favorable trend of the leading European currencies.

The foregoing are observations of a broad and general scope. There were many concrete developments that reflected domestic business and the market for securities in a direct way, and these might be mentioned. The continuance of the market from 10 to 3 to 3 per cent, the absence of any definite return for time money at unchanged rates, carloadings on the roads, still in excess of 1,000,000 a week, and the opening of the large roads as a whole for the month of October, larger than had been expected, and the declaration of an unusual number of increased and extra dividends.

Finally the outlook is more promising than it has been at any time since the World War began, and even for some time before.

NEW YORK STOCK STATEMENT

The weekly statement of condition of the New York clearing house bank for

Actual Condition, Dec. 5, 1924

Assets, \$1,625,000,000

Liabilities, \$1,535,000,000

Capital & Surplus, \$5,538,000,000

Reserve, \$2,461,000

Reserve of mem. bks, \$58,000,000

Reserve of stock bks, \$8,862,000

Net demand dep., \$1,301,000

Time dep., \$1,258,000

Dep. in bank, \$2,563,000

Dep. in trust, \$2,260,000

Dep. in bank, \$2,159,000

Dep. in trust, \$2,159,000

Dep. in bank, \$2,159,000

Dep. in trust,

MIXED PRICE MOVEMENT AT THE WEEK END

Public Utilities Feature of Stock Market Trading Today

Mixed price movements characterized the New York Stock Market. While there was a marked absence of the urgent selling which featured yesterday's tide, the usual week-end profit-taking was in evidence, particularly in the low-priced railroads and some standard industrials.

United States stocks, which had been bid up to 130 in the first hour, fell back to 133. Exceptionally good boxings were noted, however, in public utilities and a few securities, extreme leaders of the previous week, reflected by S. S. Kress, Barnet Leather, Pullman, American Radiator and Philadelphia Company.

The closing was irregular. Sales topped the \$500,000 mark.

Bond prices moved within narrow limits, but the main trend appeared to be upward. Frisco income led an advance in a semiprecious rail issue, moving up a point to new 1924 high of 14 1/4.

Other bonds which worked into higher ground included Wisconsin Central 4s, Seaboard refunding 4s, Wheeling & Lake Erie 4s, St. Paul & Pacific 4s, Chicago & Eastern Illinois 5s and International Great Northern adjustment 6s.

The rise in Mexican Government obligations, predicated on reports that service on the Mexican debt might be resumed, continued today, the five assented jumping three points.

MARKET OPINIONS

Elmer M. Bright & Co., Boston: "Investor reactions are bound to remain in markets such as this, and for this reason it is extremely unlikely to overlead speculative accounts."

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston: "The rebound from distrust to confidence, easy money and high prices record railroad traffic and record financial conditions for almost every factor that enters into the economic situation, are natural and normal, and are reflected in their reflection on market equities. It is unpopular at such a time even to suggest that there is no means out of hand. Industrially there is no means out of hand. In some instances getting away from present values. Certainly the technical position is not as bad as it was brought by such a general advance as that of the last month, but believe that the time has come to do something."

Schiller, Atherton & Co., Boston: "Any one familiar with speculation as applied to stock exchange securities, knows that in the last month there has been a tendency to develop which is called technical weakness; that is, too many people buy the market, and too many people sell the market, of their respective stocks. This one bought position finds its correction in a downward reaction without any way distinguishing the underlying trend."

Tucker, Bartholomew & Co., Boston: "With the many visible factors of a structural and favorable nature which exist today, there is no reason for lack of prosperity of long duration and with the plethora of funds seeking investment in recent years, there is no reason to hold a pessimistic attitude who would attempt at the present time to estimate the limits of the present market or undertake to say when the demand for stocks will fall short of the supply."

E. L. Milliken & Co., Boston: "No bull market has been completed without at least one or two 'shocks' on the way up, and the current movement is not likely to prove an exception. At the same time, it is not to be expected that long as the 'street' is looking for a reaction in the technical position of the market, there is no likelihood of a serious setback remote."

Tucker, Anthony & Co., New York: "Reactions are to be expected, but they should be frequent, and they have been, making it rigidly necessary to avoid overlong commitments. But that the market is not committing itself is no evidence. Board members report abundant buy orders at cones, and the time of year when a great deal of money is needed for revenue, it is drawing near."

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

Boston	New York
Renewal rate	215 1/2
Current paper	214 1/2
Year money	4 1/4
Individual call loans	4

Today, previous

Bull silver in New York	63 1/2
Bull silver in London	32 1/2
Gold in London	88 1/2
Mexican dollars	53 1/2
Canadian ex. disc. (%)	1 1/2

Clearing House Figures

New York

Exchanges	\$74,000,000
Year ago today	69,000,000
Balances	26,000,000
Year ago today	27,000,000
Days of the week	145,000,000
Balances for week	172,000,000
F.R. bank credit	25,558,000

Acceptance Market

Prime Banks—

Under 20 days	2 1/2
20-60 days	3 1/2
60-90 days	4 1/2
90-120 days	5 1/2
120-180 days	6 1/2
180-240 days	7 1/2
240-300 days	8 1/2
300-360 days	9 1/2
360-420 days	10 1/2
420-480 days	11 1/2
480-540 days	12 1/2
540-600 days	13 1/2
600-660 days	14 1/2
660-720 days	15 1/2
720-780 days	16 1/2
780-840 days	17 1/2
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1020-1080 days	21 1/2
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1860-1920 days	35 1/2
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6580-6640 days	114 1/2
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6700-6760 days	116 1/2
6760-6820 days	117 1/2
6820-6880 days	118 1/2
6880-6940 days	119 1/2
6940-6980 days	120 1/2
6980-7040 days	121 1/2
7040-7100 days	122 1/2
7100-7160 days	123 1/2
7160-7220 days	124 1/2
7220-7280 days	125 1/2
7280-7340 days	126 1/2
7340-7400 days	127 1/2
7400-7460 days	128 1/2
7460-7520 days	129 1/2
7520-7580 days	130 1/2
7580-7640 days	131 1/2
7640-7700 days	132 1/2
7700-7760 days	133 1/2
7760-7820 days	134 1/2
7820-7880 days	135 1/2
7880-7940 days	136 1/2
7940-7980 days	137 1/2
7980-8040 days	138 1/2
8040-8100 days	139 1/2
8100-8160 days	140 1/2
8160-8220 days	141 1/2
8220-8280 days	142 1/2
8280-8340 days	143 1/2
8340-8400 days	144 1/2
8400-8460 days	145 1/2
8460-8520 days	146 1/2
8520-8580 days	147 1/2
8580-8640 days	148 1/2
8640-8700 days	149 1/2
8700-8760 days	150 1/2
8760-8820 days	151 1/2
8820-8880 days	152 1/2
8880-8940 days	153 1/2
8940-8980 days	154 1/2
8980-9040 days	155 1/2
9040-9100 days	156 1/2
9100-9160 days	157 1/2
9160-9220 days	158 1/2
9220-9280 days	159 1/2
9280-9340 days	160 1/2
9340-9400 days	161 1/2
9400-9460 days	162 1/2
9460-9520 days	163 1/2
9520-9580 days	164 1/2
9580-9640 days	165 1/2
9640-9700 days	166 1/2
9700-9760 days	167 1/2
9760-9820 days	168 1/2
9820-9880 days	169 1/2
9880-9940 days	170 1/2
9940-9980 days	171 1/2
9980-10040 days	172 1/2
10040-10100 days	173 1/2
10100-10160 days	174 1/2
10160-10220 days	175 1/2
10220-10280 days	176 1/2
10280-10340 days	177 1/2
10340-10400 days	178 1/2
10400-10460 days	179 1/2
10460-10520 days	180 1/2
10520-10580 days	181 1/2
10580-10640 days	182 1/2
10640-10700 days	183 1/2
10700-10760 days	184 1/2
10760-10820 days	185 1/2
10820-10880 days	186 1/2
10880-10940 days	187 1/2
10940-10980 days	1

Classified Advertisements

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The Sheraton
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THE LIBERAL

Sir Alfred Mond, one of Mr. Asquith's chief lieutenants, says in a recent letter to the press:

The Liberal decision of January 1918, which led to the formation of the party, but it has been too subtle for the man in the street to understand. It made the Liberal Party inevitably responsible to some extent for the blunders of the Liberal Government. Although the decision was actuated by the highest motives, the result has been a warning to the country and a disaster to the Liberal Party.

Mr. Asquith was himself one of the 112 Liberals who were defeated when the election came. His party in Parliament is now at 43 strong, compared with 112 Conservatives. Nevertheless, it includes so much talent and possesses such historic associations with reform that it still has influence out of all proportion to its strength. In Mr. Asquith's absence from the House of Commons its chief leadership there has passed into the able hands of Mr. Lloyd George.

Debated Men Organize

Outside the Commons the members defeated in the last elections have formed an organization under the versatile genius of William M. Pringle to co-operate with one another in the constituencies. The Liberals remind themselves that even in the recent landslide at the polls 3,000,000 votes were cast in their favor, a total of 16,000,000 for all parties combined.

They recognize that the Conservatives have secured a lease of at least four years of power, unless this should be thrown away by a repetition of such tactics as those by which Mr. Baldwin destroyed his party's comfortable majority in 1922. They recognize also that unless they can make terms with Labor, their own prospects of succeeding to office are small even after the next four years are over. They believe, however, that they have only to persevere in order eventually to regain the position they occupied from January to September, 1918, when they could hold office without their support. In order to increase their chances they press continually for changes in the electoral system, so as to increase minority representation in Parliament. They are impeded by internal dissensions, especially between their right wing, which inclines to Conservatism, and their left which is sympathetic to Labor. In spite of many defections, however, they keep the Liberal flag aloft.

**AMERICAN PRODUCTS
PAY HIGHEST TARIFF**

Montreal, Dec. 4 (Special Correspondence)—Canadian interests enjoying a free market for their products in the United States are somewhat uneasy over reports that American industries whose products are discriminated against by the Canadian tariff are urging retaliation. The Canadian tariff has three scales of duties—the British Preference, the intermediate, and the general.

All American products, which do not enter Canada free of duty, are subject to the general or highest tariff, but to foreign countries, including Russia, Canada, either by special commercial treaties or favored national treatment, accords privilege of entering their goods under the intermediate tariff. This means that a very considerable number of American products entering the Canadian market pay duties of 12 per cent or 5 per cent, and sometimes more than are paid by goods from the 14 favored foreign countries. But Canada's trade with the United States is much greater than its trade with all these foreign countries combined.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1924

EDITORIALS

At the back doors of the dwellings of most city people nowadays is left each morning a quart or two of milk—nourishment for the family, young and old. That it may be fitting nutriment of the land require that it be healthful and pure, and to this end many of official agencies have co-

operated. It must have been produced by cows kept under certain specified hygienic conditions. It must have been handled in methods that kept it free from dirt or contact with harmful substances. The precise amount of cream that must remain in it after it has gone through the separator is fixed by law. State and municipal legislation and inspection is supplemented by the endeavours of great semipublic "foundations" which draw on their wealth to see that the physical food of babes shall be kept pure and healthful. Except for this ceaseless vigilance, this essential article of diet would suffer in its quality because of the human demand for cheapness and for profit.

About the time the milkman delivers at the back door his morning's milk, the newsboy leaves the morning newspaper at the front door. The paper is the fruit of widespread human endeavor. Some hundreds of men, many of them of high degree of intellectual attainments, have co-operated to produce this sheet of eighteen or twenty pages. News has been collected in all quarters of the earth and sent speeding through the air, over the wires or along cables under the sea. Statesmen have been besieged with appeals to elucidate matters of international importance—and criminals besought for signed statements of how they came to adopt crime. The greatest movements of capital and of industry are painstakingly reported—and the least savory divorce case of a degenerate stage elaborated with equal zest.

There has been no official test to determine whether this food for the mind has been kept pure and wholesome. No state or municipal law prescribes how much of the cream of common sense and decency must be left in the newspaper. No one, except those who manufacture it for profit, is concerned to see that it brings into the home no germs of evil or of diseased imagination. So far from being held scrupulously aloof from any contact with filth, it is in too many instances filled with filth painstakingly collected and set forth for the contamination of the minds into which it enters. For the crime of poisoning the minds of a whole city there is no penalty; for that of poisoning a single body the penalty is swift and terrible.

And yet to debauch the mind is an offense more criminal, when rightly regarded, than the poisoning of the body. For into the mind thus deprived of the protection of truth and right-thinking the belief in evil, in sin, disease and death enters readily. "To be carnally minded is death," the Bible says, and it is too often the study of the daily newspaper of today to exalt the carnal mind, and to cater to its worst instincts. Like the tree of the knowledge of good and evil in Eden, the sensational newspaper offers fruit that is pleasant to the eyes, is a tree to make one wise, but out of the eating thereof proceed uncounted evils to curse mankind. And against this subtler form of poisoning, destroying the integrity and the harmony of the mind, are arrayed none of those precautions and inhibitions with which society guards mere bodily food.

There is, therefore, the more reason that individuals should guard themselves and their families by closing their doors against the admission of noxious reading, as they would close their kitchens against tainted food. What shall it profit a family if its milk be pasteurized and its mental food poisoned? Yet the same vigilance which compels the one can avert the other. If that vigilance shall be exercised, if it be made clear to newspaper publishers that they shall not be permitted to make profits by discreditable methods denied to the purveyors of food, the front door will be as securely guarded against the entrance of pestilence as is the kitchen door today.

Already there is a notable tendency among publishers toward a more restrained and less sensational type of journalism. As readers by their wiser choice of the more carefully edited newspapers make publishers see more clearly that profits lie on the side of clean journalism, the number of papers of that character will multiply.

Journalism may be either a food or a poison. The choice rests largely with the readers who support the newspapers. If they apply principle to their selection of reading as they follow it in their daily walk and conversation, they will not only protect their homes, but measurably help those who are striving to make the newspaper an educational institution.

Surveying the results of the recent national election in the United States, Secretary Mellon, of the Treasury, finds

Secretary Mellon's Hopeful Forecast

what he accepts as a promise of an era of great prosperity, and "healthy conditions such as succeeded the election of 1896." It is not difficult to accept such a hopeful forecast when it is made to appear that it is logically founded and that conditions actually warrant it. Even the Secretary's political adversaries probably would rather believe than disbelieve it. But perhaps some of them, anxious as they may be to see this forecast verified and its hopeful promise realized, will take exceptions to the method employed by him in arriving at his prognosis. For it will be noted that Mr. Mellon's view is based, according to his own admission, "on the repudiation of various theories inconsistent with economic laws," and the indorsement of what he terms a program of

constructive handling of the affairs of the Government, given by the people at the last election.

Secretary Mellon, showing that he is not indulging in mere speculation, points out, with some particularity, the progress made in readjusting the economic and industrial machinery of the United States during the post-war period. The promise of future prosperity and growth he finds in the wise decision of the American people to continue the methods which have already been proved sound and workable. He recommends no new or experimental processes of government. He advises continued adherence to the program adopted by "the great majority of the people," interpreted by him as one of "hard work, economy, and sound policies." Showing how effective has been an adherence to such methods in the last four years, Mr. Mellon pointed to the fact that during that period the per capita tax on citizens of the United States had been cut from \$54 to \$27, or exactly one-half.

As was expected, Mr. Mellon devotes strong arguments in support of his plan for a still greater reduction of income taxes and in defense of his contention that a stop should be put to the issuance of tax-exempt securities by states and municipalities. He adheres unequivocally to his expressed view that so long as the Government continues to exact a high surtax the possessors of large fortunes will continue to evade the federal levy by investing their wealth in tax-exempt paper.

The view expressed is clearly defensible. There cannot be that material progress which seems essential to the welfare of the people of the United States and of the world without a development of the latent industries and the employment of all who seek work. Progress is never realized through an exercise of the power to tax or to penalize initiative. The need is for a greater encouragement of industry and initiative. Mr. Mellon observes that where the risk involves the investment of capital, the probable rate of return must compensate for the risk. He condemns that policy of the law which provides that those who accept this risk must pay their losses in full, while their gains, if any, must be shared equally with the public.

The contention of Mr. Parker Gilbert, the American agent-general for reparation payments, who has started his work in Europe with the greatest possible energy, that the levying of 26 per cent on German imports into England and into France must be brought into consonance with the Dawes report, is undoubtedly correct. The Dawes plan, as it was accepted at London, laid down the annuities which Germany should pay.

Both France and England levied upon Germany this 26 per cent tax. The machinery which was adopted was that the German importers should be paid by the English or French purchasers only 74 per cent of the agreed price; the English or French purchasers were to pay the remaining 26 per cent to the treasuries of their respective countries, and were to obtain a receipt which should be handed to the German importers. The German importers, in their turn, were to present these receipts to the German Government, which would reimburse the difference between the stipulated price and the price received, to the German sellers. Thus the allied governments would be paying themselves, the allied purchasers and the German importers would not be out of pocket, and the liability would finally fall upon the German Exchequer.

The system has many advantages. It genuinely transfers a certain amount of money to England and to France without upsetting the exchanges, since the French and British purchasers pay their Treasuries in their national money, and the German Treasury pays the German sellers in its national money. If the 26 per cent levy is to remain operative, it is clear that the expense cannot fall upon German shoulders unless it comes in some way from the German annuity. That is precisely, without prejudice to the merits of the system of levy, without prejudice to anything that might be said concerning the encroachment of allied countries on the prerogatives of the agents who are carrying out the Dawes plan, what Mr. Gilbert proposes. He proposes that Germany shall no longer reimburse directly the holders of the transfer committee. He will take the proceeds of the annuity, and out of the annuity will reimburse any claims which under the head of reparations may be made upon Germany.

All this appears to be perfectly clear and sound, and there does not seem to be any reason for the outcry which was made when Mr. Gilbert took his decision. The guiding rule which is to be borne constantly in mind is that German payments under the head of reparations should be simple, single and inclusive, and that the collection for themselves by other countries must be from the funds controlled by the agent-general, and not from some source outside those funds.

Friends of President Coolidge, reassured by the action of the people of the United States in unreservedly committing the administration of national affairs to him for four additional years, have expressed not only the hope, but the firm belief, that he will bring about absolute enforcement of the prohibition law. By absolute enforcement they do not imply a condition in which there will be no violations of the law. They mean, clearly, that measure of enforcement which marked for many years the administration of the revenue laws under which the liquor traffic was legalized or condoned on the theory that evil could be more easily regulated than destroyed.

The action of the President in bringing about the summary dismissal of a United States district attorney in his home State, Massachusetts, when it satisfactorily appeared to him that this

official was hindering or delaying the prosecution of those accused of violations of the law, may be regarded as a service of notice on federal prosecutors everywhere that they must, if they continue to act, lend sympathetic aid in carrying out the program of enforcement. It does not appear affirmatively that the Massachusetts prosecutor was either more or less derelict in the performance of his official duties than officers in other jurisdictions. Perhaps he has been no more indifferent than some others. But it does appear that President Coolidge is committed to an effort to drive the entrenched and defiant violators of the law out of business.

Jail doors are gaping to receive their own. The guilt of these offenders is beyond question. Even they boast of their unlawful acts and flaunt in the faces of decent people the filthy lucre which has come to them through their criminal practices. The need has been for just such courageous and definite action as the President indicates his determination to take. Great progress has been made in enforcing the law, but there must be a more thorough prosecution of the guilty.

A federal attorney who is not in sympathy with the Administration's program in this respect is not qualified, ethically, to hold that high office. Delays and the extension of clemency will not bring the results desired. The violators of the law are, for the most part, those who will not respond if it is attempted to temper justice with mercy. They have offended openly, hoping to escape just punishment by methods as culpable as those employed in carrying on their outlawed trade. The sooner they learn that they have no friend at court, the sooner will they abandon their evil practices.

Government music, realized in Washington, D. C., last winter, when Mrs. F. S. Coolidge presented to the Library of Congress certain manuscript scores, and when she gave, under library auspices, performances of the compositions in concert, undoubtedly can, and in all likelihood will, be extended greatly in scope. Conceivably, government music may be broadened until, in something more than official connotation, it becomes national; indeed, all the possibilities, artistic, financial and mechanical, considered, it may easily make its bounds of influence as wide as the United States of America, both map and people.

Mr. Coolidge's idea has been described as an effort to combine an exhibit to the eye with one to the ear, and to let the whole thing stand as a public benefaction. The purpose of Mrs. Coolidge, in other words, was to perpetuate the record of the Berkshire Festival of Chamber Music, which she has been sustaining since 1918, and to place in possession of the Government not only primary visual evidence of the autumn meetings held at Pittsfield, Mass., but also, what counts for more, true aural revelation of them. Accordingly, she offered the sketches and autograph scores of the Berkshire pieces, along with set of concerts illustrating Berkshire activities, to the Library of Congress. As for the head of that institution, Herbert Putnam, he seems to have been convinced of the propriety of the offer. For he accepted everything; and in due order he had the manuscripts put on show in the corridors of the Library, and he arranged for the chamber music programs to be performed before an invited audience in the auditorium of the Freer Gallery of Art.

To glance at the question of Government music in general, groups of persons have approached congressional committees from time to time, in an endeavor to obtain favor for a national conservatory; and whatever response they may some day receive, they have only succeeded in having bills introduced and in being granted hearings on their projects. They went to get something, and they are still waiting.

Mrs. Coolidge, quite the contrary, went to give something and she was not kept waiting a moment. She may fairly be said to have moved the Berkshire Temple of Music from South Mountain, Pittsfield, to the Mall in Washington, and to have maintained it there in its simple beauty for a day. The success of her experiment could, imaginably, lead her to desire to move it there to remain. After that, nothing is needed but the radio, and a series of annual Government concerts of the highest quality, popularized to the farthest extent, is set in operation.

Editorial Notes

Police Commissioner Wilson of Boston is deserving of hearty support in connection with his recommendations to the Massachusetts Legislature for drastic amendments to the state firearms law. No one can justifiably claim that he is making an effort to overrule the provision of the Constitution of the United States that "the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed," because his campaign is directed solely against concealed weapons. In the furtherance of his aim Mr. Wilson urges that the advertising of firearms by mail order houses be prohibited, and that the sale of a firearm to any person who has not received a permit from the authorities, be forbidden. Surely no right-minded citizen can take exception to such an obvious effort to safeguard the lives and welfare of the community.

Now that Kentucky's anti-gossip law has been put to the test and taken definite toll in the form of a fine imposed upon a farmer's wife who, it is claimed, had asserted, in the presence of witnesses, that the police of Owensboro were "fifty-five with bootleggers," it will certainly behoove Kentuckians to mind their p's and q's as never before. This law, passed at the last session of the Legislature, provides that gossip shall be looked on as a misdemeanor, and imposes a fine of from \$10 to \$100 and from 10 to 50 days in jail on any person found guilty of making or circulating false reports. One smiles at the thought of such a law, but if only one-half of the tragedies which have had their origin in slander and scandal could have been avoided, what a different world this would have been.

Enforcement in the President's Home State

Two items were printed in this column last week which might give an impression of unfounded optimism. In the paragraph about the City Music League the number of members was made to read 80,000, whereas it is at

Oriental Strength in the Pacific

By MARC T. GREENE

Papeete, Tahiti, Society Islands.

The wave of Oriental migration eastward is breaking

high upon the shores of the Pacific Islands until it is spreading

through the business and the commerce and the practical

activities of the whole of Polynesia. Yet it is difficult to

grasp its size or to appreciate its significance except at

close range. To the world, thousands of miles away

across the great Pacific, it is discernible only as a distant

ripple holding no forecast of a possible overwhelming

influence.

Yet here in the Society Islands, crossroads of the

eastern Pacific, there is a situation, in respect of the

Chinese, even more striking than that which is develop-

ing out of the preponderance of the Japanese in Hawaii.

And it illustrates even more forcibly the fact that the

trend of the Pacific racial movement is to spread the

Oriental over the islands of Polynesia, as well as of

Micronesia, until his ever-increasing numbers will ultim-

ately establish in the great eastern sea an empire of

the yellow races. And perhaps no racial migration in

history is receiving so little notice from the world, not

withstanding that the international trade of the future

seems altogether likely to center about the Pacific.

♦ ♦ ♦

The trade dominance of the Chinese in the French islands, of which Papeete is the busy capital, is strikingly illustrative of such outstanding characteristics of the race as its ready adaptability, its pertinacity, and its tortoise-like but indomitable quest toward a definite objective. That objective here in Tahiti is commercial supremacy, the inevitable precursor of economic and political power.

There are two Chinese, the Chinese spreading over French Oceania. It may be that there is no significance in the close analogy between these two situations; and then again it is possible that there is. At any rate, they indicate with striking clarity what would happen in all the other Pacific islands were all restrictions removed, as so many are urging. For the Chinese, though apparently stagnant and unconcerned with the thing called progress in his own country, though lumbering and lethargic within the influences of his ancient traditions and his overmatured civilization, "comes to life" with astonishing celerity when he finds himself in an environment whose commercial life he sees a possibility of

developing.

Now does he permit any of the vitality-destroying vice of his race to interfere, and in the Society Islands he does, for example, concurred whole-heartedly in the French upon opinion to the end that there is less of the drug smuggled into the entire group than there is into the city of San Francisco. He uses little or no alcohol, and for his considerate treatment and material generosity he is highly favored as a husband by the native women. He never denies them the little luxuries so dear to their childish hearts; and not many months pass before, held in his hold, the steamer from San Francisco brings down his automobile "from the States."

And so it has already come about that here in Tahiti, the center of eastern Polynesia, the Chinese are almost in business control. There are two British-owned general stores and three or four French commercial estab-

lishments. The rest, and one of the two currency-issuing

banks, are Chinese. The large houses of Sun Lung Chong & Co., Walming & Co., Kong Ah & Co., Asia Trading and Export Company, and many others,

large, interesting businesses, and most of the employees

of their own countrymen, and also of Polynesians.

Moreover, a higher commercial class in China was not long in noting the trend of affairs, and its representatives had scarcely arrived in Tahiti ere the vanilla market is uncertain and lacking in enthusiasm.

♦ ♦ ♦

So, then, the Chinese being no longer under contract to anybody, most of them proceeded to inaugurate small business enterprises, little market gardens, unpretentious shops, laundries and fruit stands. And as the years went by the Chinese found himself hoist by his own petard. The business of his community was in the hands of the Chinese. Even the laborers soon became employers of their own countrymen, and also of Polynesians.

Moreover, a higher commercial class in China was not long in noting the trend of affairs, and its representatives had scarcely arrived in Tahiti ere the vanilla market was in

uncertainty.

♦ ♦ ♦

Now, perhaps unfortunately, only soon. The para-

graph about New York's new phone books des-

cribes the division of the book formerly including all of the sub-

scribers in the city proper, as having been divided into

two volumes, one for Manhattan and one for the other

boroughs, whereas Manhattan still shares its pages with the

Bronx, the other three boroughs having been

separated.

♦ ♦ ♦

A not unnatural afterthought to all the recent specula-

tion on the possibility of communicating with Mars was

brought out at a dinner of the faculty of New York Uni-

versity this week, one of its members, Arthur E. Hill,

professor of engineering, when he was asked what he

thought of the Chinese, so to speak, he had learned that was worth trying to tell

the Martians. His answer was, Nothing. We had no

message to send, he insisted, because none of our re-

searches into natural science had yet been penetrating

enough to produce any really significant